密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

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Saturday July 12th 1919

Against the Chinese Literary Revolution
By Ku Hung-ming

Significance of China's Refusal to Sign the Peace Treaty
By Hollington K. Tong

Press Licensing Law Carried by Japanese Votes

China's Tremendous Cotton Industry
By Y. L. Chang

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Vol. IX No. 6

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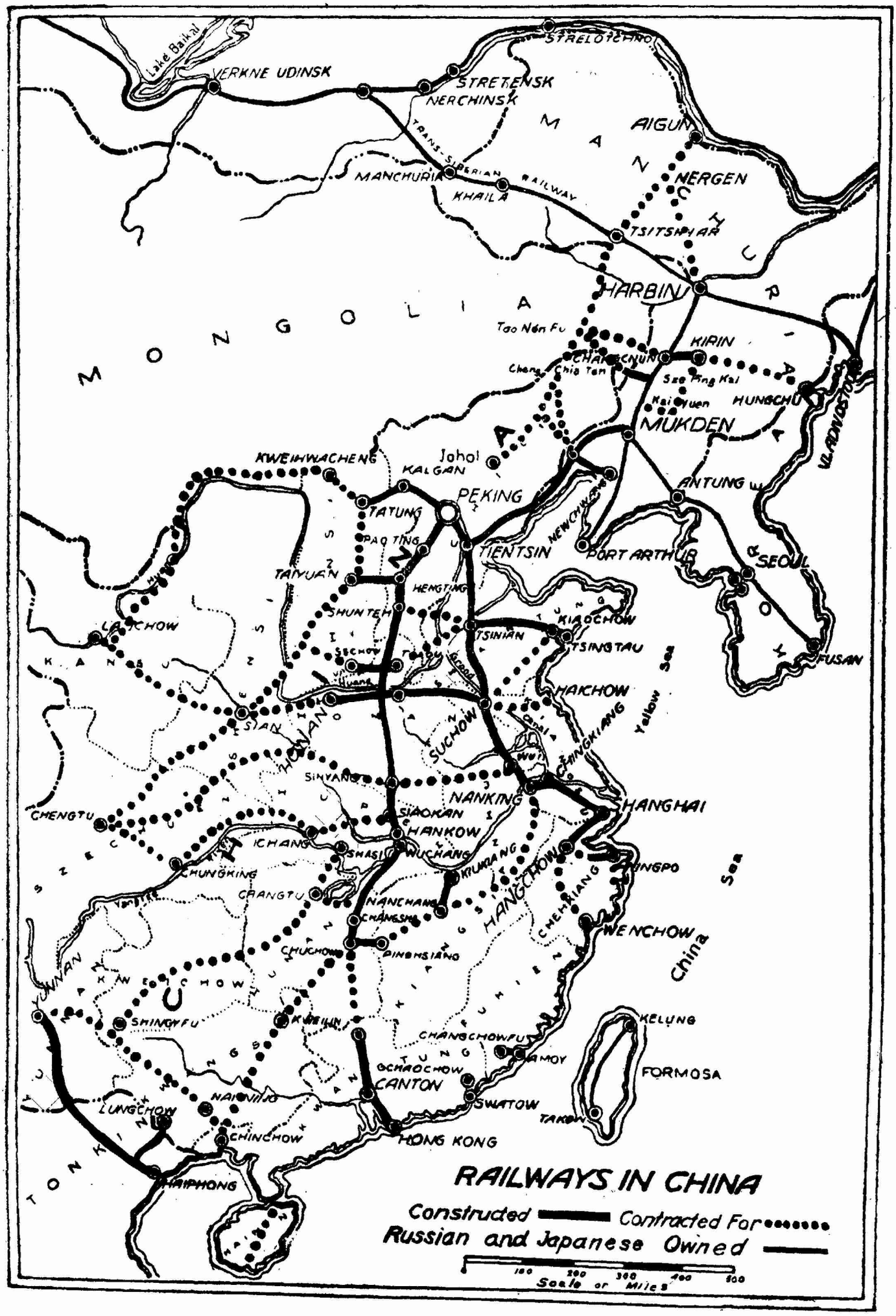
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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

PETER S. JOWE
Representative in Hankow
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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN we go down through the list of foreign firms that have been eminently successful in China, we arrive at the quite definite conclusion that firms in China become successful in about the proportion that they work in cooperation with the Chinese. One large firm that we have in mind right now is constantly working to create a larger Chinese interest in the conduct of the business. Another firm that sells a mechanical contrivance requiring an outlay of more than a hundred dollars has less than two dozen foreigners on a payroll that includes about 4,000 Chinese salesmen, collectors and demonstrators. The Salt Gabelle, a wonderfully efficient and successful department of the Chinese government, has not more than fifty foreigners in managerial positions. Practically the same is true of the Chinese Post Office. If this policy is so successful with business firms and with Chinese governmental agencies, why isn't it tried in Shanghai. In other words, why doesn't the Municipal Council of the International Settlement invite the Chinese who make up most of our population, to elect a representative to the administrative body of the city?

IT is estimated that the Chinese property owners living in the International Settlement of Shanghai pay between seventy and eighty per cent of the taxes. They probably constitute ninety-five per cent of the total population, but in spite of these facts, they have no more voice or influence in the government of this city than have the bricks in the houses that they own and pay taxes on. In the French Settlement, adjoining the International Settlement, a provision is made for Chinese representation to a limited extent. The Chinese have representation on the Council in Hong-

kong, also a foreign territory. A Chinese member of the Municipal Council would solve most of the difficulties that the council has in dealing with the Chinese residents of the city. In the last analysis, after all the squabbling, the people of China are controlled by their own leaders. The Municipal Council is made up of men who are engaged in business in Shanghai. They are busy men, and in too many cases are men who have gotten out of touch with modern China. They have lived in Shanghai for so many years that they think of China in terms of the Manchus, and of the wild Boxer mobs. A Chinese member or members of the Municipal Council would give these men the Chinese viewpoint and whether accepted or not would provide the safety valve in time of trouble or stress such as the city has just passed through. This suggestion will come as a shock in certain quarters, but an acceptance of these facts in all probability will prevent a much more disastrous shock that a further disregard of public opinion will cause.

RIGHT now the Municipal Council is engaged in levying an increased tax in the Settlement. This is necessary because the city is actually running into debt. Since the Chinese property owners pay between seventy and eighty per cent of this tax, they naturally desire some information as to the reasons for the increase. A group of thoroughly intelligent Chinese this week told the writer that this extra tax was being levied in order to pay for part of the European War cost. Just how this false rumor got started is not known, but it has started, and China is in no temper to consider a donation toward a war that cost her a whole province. The difficulty is due to the prevalent dangerous method of dealing with the great Chinese population that makes this port a profitable place for foreigners and Chinese to do business in. No one has considered it necessary to explain to the Chinese the reasons for the tax increase, and they have been left to draw their own conclusions, and the conclusions they have drawn are not flattering to the gentlemen of the Municipal Council. Chinese minority representation on the ruling body would have solved the entire difficulty. Taxation without representation was the cause of at least one unpleasantness that history records. Now is the time to rectify future trouble here —before it starts.

AMERICANS in Shanghai and in China generally are appreciative of the excellent spirit the Chinese manifested in joining in the celebration of the American Independence Day on July 4. Practically every Chinese shop in the city was decorated with Chinese and American flags and one influential Chinese guild had a special celebration that included a banquet, fireworks and friendly speeches by both Chinese and Americans. The French Settlement also decorated in gala attire for the American holiday. In addition to the display of flags many of the Chinese merchants hung out banners inscribed with friendly greetings. The Japanese who look upon such manifestations with suspicious eyes, in their local press voiced their distrust in such terms as the following:

"Yesterday's enthusiastic celebration of a foreign festival was an unheard of thing.

"Excessive enthusiasm usually ends in reaction in the opposite direction.

"It is hard to say how long this China-American friendship will last.

"While it is impossible to say what is the cause of the local enthusiasm, yesterday's celebration is certainly a clear sign of Chinese-American friendship."

MANY new firms in many lines of business are now being established in Shanghai and elsewhere in China. Competition is certain to be keen as these firms develop their businesses and there is always the danger that the competition will not always be on the high reputable business plane that these firms have been accustomed to in their home lands. There are many old established companies in China that are enjoying the fruits of past conscientious efforts. The new firm would do well to avoid trying to cut into the business that someone else has so faithfully and honestly built up. There is sufficient business in China for all, if the proper study and investigation of the field is made. The man who develops his own business instead of stealing something that somebody has already built up is working along solid lines. Business stolen from a competitor does not always remain stolen. Cutting the prices may be an immediate method of coaxing away the business of a rival, but everybody loses in the long run when prices are reduced below cost of conducting the business. To the new firm seeking to develop in China we would say: Study the market—study the Chinese—study their wants—try to develop a new business rather than plot against someone else who has spent years and treasure in developing a business—spend your leisure hours in trips to native cities and markets—cultivate the confidence and acquaintance of your Chinese associates for in the long run that's what counts out here.

A FEW weeks ago the REVIEW reprinted a small item from a Seattle magazine in which the writer complimented the American Consular Service and compared it to the British Consular Service. The writer of the original article, James Pusey by name, told of a con-

versation with a British commercial traveller, who when in need of information always "put his passport in the bottom of his trunk, went to an American Consulate and talked through his nose." This little pleasantry really was the reason for causing the REVIEW to print the item rather than throwing it in the wastebasket, for the reference to the American method of expressing the English language was calculated to produce a smile at least. There was absolutely no intention to cast aspersion on the British Consular Service, as at least one of our readers seems to think. In just this connection, we desire to remark that it is a common feeling among business men in the foreign trade field to think that the "other fellow" has the better consular service. In other words, many American business men think that the British business men are getting all the help in the world, while they get nothing, and we dare say the same feeling exists in the British business community. In both America and England since the beginning of the war, we have been hearing how well the "Germans did it." Now Mr. Thomas A. Edison comes out with a statement that the Germans were only fifteen per cent efficient after all. The manager of a large Canadian firm recently wrote this REVIEW for some information regarding the sale of a certain product in China and in connection with the letter took occasion to make some rather uncomplimentary references to his government's trade service. After he had received our answer to his letter, he wrote back and apologized for his unkind words, saying: "While I was reading your letter, our own Canadian Trade Commissioner to China walked into my office and gave us just the help we needed." So to repeat, we had no intention of criticising the British Consular Service in China or elsewhere—we are too busy worrying about the lack of support which our own service is receiving.

SINCE the rupture of good relationships between the North and the South nearly two years ago, the Chinese Northern government has spent many millions of dollars in a vain hope of winning over by plain bribery a few Southern leaders so that the rank and file of opposition could be materially weakened. An emissary from Peking, in one instance, was sent to Canton to effect the surrender of the rebellious navy to the North by means of money. He took with him more than $300,000 and had the assurance of his supporters that he would get more if his mission should prove successful. Upon his arrival in Canton he was well received by the naval men. Promptly an arrangement was made whereby the navy would return to allegiance. The sum of $300,000 is reported to have been delivered as bargaining money. As soon as it was in their possession, the naval leaders thanked the emissary and declared their decision to reconsider the matter. Three hundred thousand dollars were gone with no benefit to the Central government! In the latest instance of reported "high financiering" General Lu Yung-ting, one of the most prominent leaders in the South, figured prominently. It was in one way responsible for the deadlock of the internal peace conference at Shanghai several months ago. Information gathered from all official quarters, both in the North and in the South, indicates that General Lu Yung-ting assured the Central government on the eve of the conference's deadlock that it was probable that peace might be arranged between the North and the South under his leadership directly and without the medium of the peace conference. This assurance of General Lu prompted the Northern government to withdraw its delegates from Shanghai when Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief of the Southern peace delegation, presented eight points with regard to the settlement of the outstanding questions. Like other observers of Chinese affairs, we were at once led to believe that the direct negotiations between leaders in the North and South would result in an early much-needed internal peace. Unfortunately, after having received what he wanted, General Lu Yung-ting turned a double Nelson upon the Central government and thanked it for

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K. P. CHEN
General Manager

the gift. In his usual way he issued a public statement that he was loyal to the South now as ever before. This little explanation of a small part of what is called inside politics in China will enable our readers to read the following news from Canton with more than passing interest:

The little dispute between General Lu Yung-ting and the military government concerning the former's recent telegram to Peking addressing Hsu Shih-chang as President and Chien Neng-hsun as Premier of China which the constitutionalists regard as a Southwestern capitulation or submission to the North, has now been cleared off by the receipt of a long despatch from General Lu from Lungchow, giving full explanations to his telegram to Peking. General Lu says that he still adheres to his original policy of upholding the constitutional cause of the Southwest and that his telegram was merely intended to hasten the restoration of the Shanghai domestic conference as soon as possible for the purpose of preventing the foreign Powers from interfering in China's domestic administration as they have already twice tendered their *aide memoire* to both Peking and Canton. This timely explanation from General Lu coupled with the removal of General Li Yao-han's influence from Kuangtung, has greatly augmented the strength of the military government here in squaring up its political disputes with Peking.

THE An Fu Club, the Chinese political organization under the patronage of powerful militarists, is making preparations to launch a great movement against the International Banking Consortium at the behest of its Japanese paymasters. A number of its parliamentary members have already introduced bills into both Houses demanding whether the government would raise any objection to the policy of the consortium as is outlined in a recent cable message from America. They express the fear that the consortium might monopolize the financial, economic and industrial development of the country and would also infringe the sovereignty of China. As more than one-third of the members of the Peking parliament belong to the Au Fu Club, they will be able to make their protest effective. It remains however a mystery why Japan, which will derive no small benefit from the present arrangement, excluding as it does practically Mongolia and Manchuria from the consortium's sphere of influence, has been supporting the An Fu opposition to the financial syndicate. One explanation is that Japan wants to show to the participating Powers that she controls the situation in China, and knows how to get along with the Chinese, in order to strengthen her claim that a Japanese be appointed president or chairman of the consortium. Another explanation is Japan's fear that she may not be able to acquire political interests in China under the cover of seeking commercial ones by means of industrial loans in consequence of the consortium's monopoly of all industrial and political loans in this country. The anti-An Fu Chinese press points out that if that political party has no axe to grind and has raised opposition to the consortium's policy without Japanese instigation it will have the support of the whole country. It admits that particularly the consortium's policy of virtually excluding Manchuria and Mongolia, where Japanese interests are predominant, from its scope is most objectionable to the Chinese. In this connection, the press threatens to agitate a general anti-foreign movement. It does not see why Manchuria and Mongolia should be excluded from the operation of the consortium's policy. Does it mean that the consortium has recognized Manchuria and Mongolia as being under Japan's sphere of influence? The report circulated by the Japanese newspapers that the consortium has admitted Japan's right to manage the railways in Shantung and of France's right to construct the Tenyueh Railway on the Yunnan-Annam border in its proposal to nationalize the Chinese railways has further caused considerable indignation among the Chinese. It is hoped that this report is not true.

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SHANGHAI.

China's Failure to Sign the Peace Treaty

THOSE old-fashioned persons in China, both foreigners and Chinese, who still think of diplomacy in terms of high silk hats and dignified faces that hide a crafty mind, are "shocked" at the refusal of China's patriotic peace delegates at Paris to sign a document that treated this Allied nation worse than an enemy country. Just what status this condition leaves China in, is not for us to discuss. We leave that for those of the "High Silk Hats and Dignified Faces" to discuss and worry about. The plain facts of the case are that the action of China's delegates in refusing to sign the death-warrant for their own country, is to be admired. The news has brought general satisfaction in China among both liberal-minded Chinese and foreigners. Whatever happens, it can't injure China. Whether she remains indefinitely at war with Germany or whether she signs a separate peace with that country doesn't make much difference. True, the action is without precedent and may not be done "in the best circles of High Silk Hats and Dignified Faces," but China has refused to sign, and this action may help the situation. China's delegates at least were honest and that's more than can be said regarding certain other delegates who ratified something that they had announced they would not ratify. China has brought her case now to the very forefront in America and England and France and in Japan. "Why didn't China sign?" is now the subject of discussion and out of that discussion China can't at least hurt her position. It has put a damper on peace celebrations all over the world and especially in Japan. Expediency ruled the peace conference in the last analysis. But with China there wasn't much choice. When a man has to die, he doesn't care a great deal about the latest styles of execution. The following comment on the subject from the Chinese press is of peculiar interest at the present time:

From the "Shen Pao"

We are informed that Germany has signed the peace treaty. The great world war, which has lasted three years, is now at an end. The beginning of a new era of peace has begun. The world is to be congratulated for it. There is China, however, which will not share the blessings of peace. It is not certain whether China has signed the treaty but it is quite sure that great difficulties are ahead.

From the "Shih Pao"

A report from the American legation says that China has not signed the peace treaty. A wireless report from Lyons names carefully the time when the

various nations signed the treaty but nothing is said about China. It states, however, that a certain representative refused to sign and that the Japanese delegates were greatly shocked. This seems to indicate that our delegates, after all, have not yet signed the treaty. The refusal to sign the treaty is, however, not the end of our troubles. Let us be prepared for what must follow!

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao"

According to information from a foreign source, the Chinese delegates have refused to sign the peace treaty. If so, then we must congratulate ourselves on the fact that the will of the people has at last defeated the will of the officials. China has been known as the weakest country in diplomacy. The bold stand taken by our delegates should somewhat alter our position. At least it wipes away some of the humiliations to which we have been subjected. But the refusal to sign the treaty does not necessarily secure for us the rights of Tsingtao. We will remain, as it were, still at war with Germany and Austria. We should be prepared to act as the new situation requires.

From the "Sin Wan Pao"

It is now certain that China has not signed the peace treaty. We have won our battle. In future everything will depend on what we can do for ourselves as we are the only people who are not at peace with the Germans. Now that the government has yielded to the wish of the people, the latter should support the former. It is important that we should be internally united. It is dangerous for us to be divided when dangers beset us on every side. To do this we must urge the resumption of the internal peace conference. We should do everything we can to suppress those who cause peace to be delayed. This includes the An Fu Club in the North and the extreme radicals in the South.

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

It is argued that all we can do is to protest on paper and send telegrams. Let us remember that public opinion is a powerful weapon. If a treaty contains unjust stipulations it is to be opposed, and the opposition of the people must and will surely prevent our delegates from signing it. If we fight to death for Shantung with its railways and mines, we refuse to believe that Japan will get Shantung. Let us remember also that the American people are in sympathy with us. President Taft says that American interests in the Far East are of far greater importance than those in Mexico. Let us also bear in mind that every one of the American peace delegates is opposed to the decision of the Three Powers. We are opposed by three men, but we are supported by the whole world. If we decide to fight for our interests, no amount of pressure can prevent us from regaining Shantung.

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

At yesterday's mass meeting of the people, it was resolved that the peace treaty should not be signed. This is right. The pros and cons of signing have been thoroughly thrashed out by careful discussions. We only need to say a few words to expel any possible misunderstanding on the part of our friendly Allies. It is not against the Allies that China must refuse to sign the treaty. Nor does it mean that China obstinately wishes to withdraw from the peace conference in order to be on friendly terms with Germany and Austria. What we want is the protection of our Shantung rights. We sincerely believe that our Allies will understand our position when we are forced to sacrifice the privileges attached to signing the peace treaty with them because we do not wish to surrender Shantung. To go a step further we may say we have no ill-feeling towards the Japanese people. For the peace of the Far East, it is our duty to see to it that militarism is also wiped out in the East.

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

To-day is the day fixed for the peace treaty to be signed in Europe. News from Europe is, therefore, anxiously waited for the fate of Shantung is hanging in the balance. If we decide to sign away our own possessions and pass a sentence of death on Shantung it is safe to say that popular indignation will reach the highest possible degree. At the same time Japan is terrorising the Peking government by asking if it is capable of suppressing the anti-Japanese movement. We learn that a number of American ships have arrived at Tangku to prepare for a certain emergency. The immediate future is indeed very obscure. However, we are determined to make a supreme sacrifice. Since even Poland has a chance to regain her independence, we will reach our goal if we keep up our patriotic spirit. Our troubles are caused by Wu-Sankweis and Li Wan-yungs (traitors), why do we not rise and get rid of them?

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

We are still waiting for news about the signing of the treaty by the Chinese delegates. The silence of the matter seems to indicate the possibility of "signing." We may rest assured that a noisy telegram would have been despatched to Peking if the treaty has not been signed by China. On the part of the Peking government, it is natural to expect it to make the widest possible use of the fact that the treaty has not been signed if such was the case. We are led to presume the treaty has been signed. Our policy has been one of opposing the signature, and we have declared that we would not recognise the signature if our delegates had signed. But what have we decided to do to repudiate the signature? It is useless to clamor about our resolve to repudiate the treaty stipulation concerning us unless we have mapped out our line of conduct. We should consider now what steps are to be taken after it has been confirmed that the treaty has been signed without reservation.

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

Every member of the Allied group is preparing to celebrate the signing of peace. China being a party to the same group should of course prepare to celebrate the event. Celebration must, however, be prompted by real enthusiasm, and real enthusiasm comes from the existence of genuine motives for celebrating. If we celebrate without such motives, then we will be celebrating just to please others. China should of course sign the peace treaty, but the question must be settled whether or not she is to have the Shantung reservations. If the reservations could be secured, then we might assume a happy attitude and join in the celebration to humor our friends. If we could not do this, justice has disappeared from this world. Germany has fallen but some one will take her place. The danger is still lurking and China

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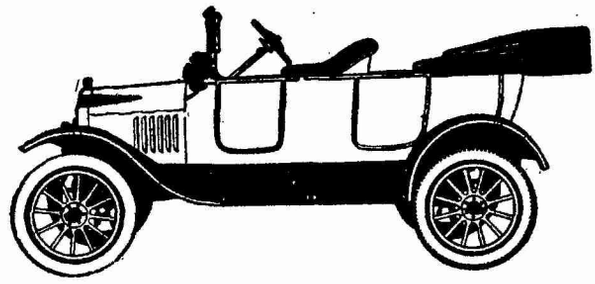

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All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

09-240

will surely suffer from it, We should mourn instead of celebrating.

Significance of China's Refusal to Sign the Peace Treaty

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

SINCE the receipt of the news from Europe on July 1 that the Chinese delegates had refused to sign the peace treaty embodying the most unjust terms with regard to Kiaochow and Shantung, the Chinese of all classes have been raising such questions as,

What are the advantages to China from the non-signing of the peace treaty?

Would Japan try to carry out the terms in the treaty by means of force?

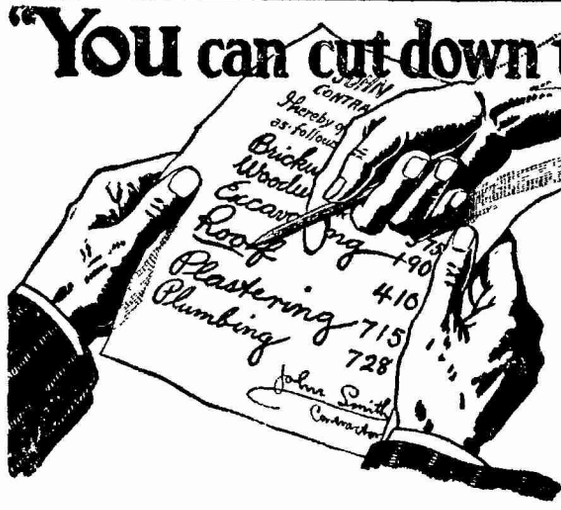
Is China still at war with Germany? If so, is it necessary to conclude a separate treaty with her?

Does China's refusal to sign the treaty forfeit her right to join the League of Nation

What does China now propose to do or what should she do following the non-signing of the treaty?

A Chinese high official who is well versed in international law and foreign diplomacy declared this morning in the course of a discussion of these various questions with me that the action taken by the Chinese delegates at Paris was a very wise one. Laying aside the Shantung question, the China section of the peace treaty, he said, was no more than a mere inventory of German property which had been liquidated. It did not attempt to settle the future relationships between China and Germany, unlike the Siam section of the treaty, which provided for the cessation on July 22, 1917, of all the agreements between Germany and Siam, including the right of extraterritoriality.

The rights and privileges which China would have obtained by virtue of the treaty had she signed it would be very trifling indeed! They involve: first, money or a few million taels of the German Boxer indemnity; secondly, German public property in China except Kiaochow; and thirdly, two or three astronomical instruments which formerly belonged to China. So far as the German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin are concerned, they were to be abrogated not in favor of China but in favor of international use. The most silly clause, in the opinion of this Chinese official, concerns the disposal of a few German buildings in China. It reads: "She (Germany) renounces in favor of Great Britain her state property in the British Concession at Canton and of France and China, jointly, of the property of the German School in the French Concession at Shanghai."



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The Chinese official pointed out the absurdity of including these insignificant things in a most important international document. He said that supposing we agreed to concede these in substance, the proper way would be to hand them over to China first and then let China voluntarily give them to the nations concerned. He compared the present curious way of disposing of German property in China by the peace conference to the high-handed method of Prior Tuck, a member of the Robin Hood gang, in the division of their spoil. Tuck would give to himself everything and then would defend such action in these few words: "Who makes the law? Of course I. Why should I make it profitable to you?" The influential members of the international peace conference have gone a step farther than the historical figure and given to themselves the property which legitimately was China's. In order to silence Japan, they have conceded her Kiaochow, Chinese territory, in the nature of "hush money," thereby laying the foundation for a great international complication in the Far East in the near future. This Chinese official who is thoroughly disgusted with the faithlessness of China's allies concluded his discussion by saying that no advantage whatsoever could be obtained by China from the treaty and that in refusing to sign the treaty China had acted quite rightly.

Some of the advantages which China has gained by her refusal to sign the treaty are being discussed in more enlightened circles in Peking. In the first place, a national revolution has been averted. There was a certainty that if the Chinese delegates had signed the treaty there would have been a great revolution in China. That revolution would have differed from previous ones. It would have been a people's revolution and would have greatly confounded China's political confusion.

Secondly, China's refusal to sign the treaty has taught Japan a severe lesson. Japan expected that China would meekly yield to *force majeur*, accept the dictates of the Big Five and sign away her rights in Shantung. Instead of doing all this, China put her foot down and refused to be coerced by brutal force into conceding her inalienable rights. Japan now knows that she must be cautious in dealing with China and that in driving China to the wall she will have little or nothing to gain.

Thirdly, there would be a more rapid growth of a national spirit in China. Much discomfort has certainly been caused to Japan by the refusal of the Chinese delegates to sign the treaty. So much the better. If Japan does something now or in future to irritate the Chinese, she helps to keep up the anti-Japanese movement which in turn develops China's national spirit. If the peace treaty had been signed, the grievances which China suffered would have been forgotten in course of time. As it is, there is no possibility of quickly forgetting them.

Fourthly, the action of the Chinese delegates has draw the attention of the whole civilized world to the injustice being perpetrated upon China and made selfish statesmen in Europe hestitate before they would join names with Japan again and rob China. It was "a masterly conception," in the words of the editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, "and the stage was superb, the moment one of unparalled historical significance." Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, who insisted upon the insertion of a clause in the treaty giving German state property in the British Concession at Canton to their own country but who declared at the same time that they had never heard of such a thing as the Twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan, can no longer pretend to be ignorant of the Far Eastern situation when their national interests are not involved.

Thinking people all over the world now ask, as they must, the question, Who were responsible for the inclusion of the unjust Shantung terms in the peace treaty? The Chinese would declare: "Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour! President Wilson would have succeeded in giving China a square deal had it not been for the fact that these two British statesmen were

against justice being done to China." The latest report from Europe states that the British press is silent over the China case, and it is naturally presumed that Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour are again responsible for this silence. They are unable however to exercise their influence over the press of other countries. It must be gratifying to all the Chinese to know that the newspapers both in France and America are endorsing in enthusiatic terms the action of the Chinese delegates. Very soon the two distinguished British statesmen, it is hoped, will pay more attention to China and the Far Eastern question in general, and reverse their conservative policy.

Fifthly, China would likely get better terms from Germany by negotiating a separate treaty with her. There is no good reason for the fear that China would now be helpless. Germany would be only too anxious to befriend China, whose trade she covets. It is true that China is technically still at war with Germany, but this does not make much difference. Leave the anomalous situation alone, and it will solve itself. Although it is proposed by the government to issue a mandate declaring the China-German war to be at an end and to send delegates to undertake the negotiation of a separate treaty with Germany, it is hoped by more sober Chinese that China will let Germany approach her on this subject.

Sixthly, the action of the Chinese delegates at Paris has undoubtedly driven the North and the South to an early settlement of their political differences in order to be able to deal with the foreign nations more effectively. High officials on both sides have given an indication that from now on they would concentrate more attention on the international relationships of China and devote less time to internal politics. This is a good sign, comments the Chinese press.

China's refusal to sign the treaty, on the other hand, does not forfeit her right to join the League of Nations. She can sign the Austrian treaty which also contains a clause concerning the League of Nations, and which will give her all the rights to join the league. The new development, furthermore, will not affect the relationship between China and the Allies. The government is understood to have decided to issue circular telegrams to the provinces urging them to maintain the cordial relationships with the subjects and citizens of her allies as previously. As long as this policy continues, there is no fear that Japan would dare to defy the world and try to carry out the terms as embodied in the peace treaty concerning Kiaochow and Shantung by means of force.

The majority of the Chinese officials in Peking, who are pro-Japanese in their sentiment and are tools of the militarists, were naturally displeased with the action of the Chinese delegates in Europe, desirous as they were of settling this knotty Kiaochow problem in Europe at an early date in order to please the Japanese on the one hand and avoid responsibility for any consequence which may arise if the question should be settled in China on the other hand. They expressed the belief that the present terms were the best that could be obtained in view of the unwillingness of Great Britain and France to help China on account of the existence of secret treaties with Japan, and doubted very much whether China would get better terms by her refusal to sign the treaty. Furthermore, Japan is powerful whilst China is weak. It is therefore an unequal fight. This kind of reasoning on the part of the majority of the officials in Peking has been accountable for the dispatch of cablegrams to the Chinese delegates at Paris giving contradictory instructions.

The first instruction, for instance, was that the delegates should sign the treaty with reservations with regard to Kiaochow and Shantung. The second instruction stated in effect: "Don't ask any reservations, and sign the treaty by all means." The gist of the third instruction was: "Do your best to get what you can."

The confirmation of the news that the Chinese delegates had declined to sign the treaty gave to these officials a considerable disappointment, and some of General Tuan Chi-jui's followers urged the government to send a cablegram to the delegates reprimanding them for the action they had taken. The high officials actually discussed the advisability of sending such a telegram, but wiser counsel prevailed. The Chinese delegates were not to blame for the

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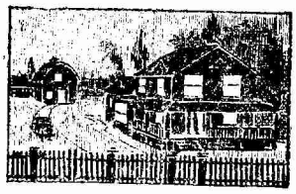

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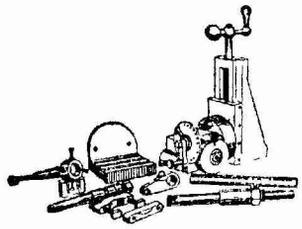

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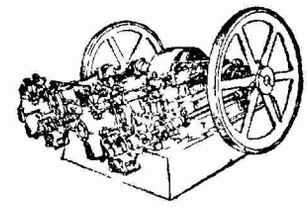

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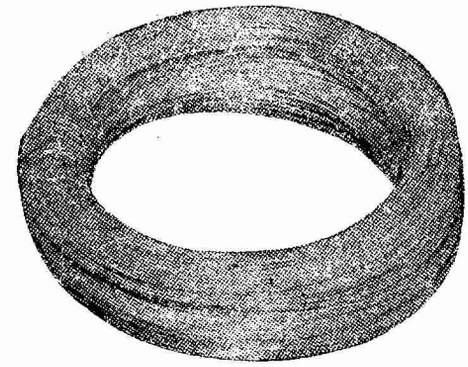

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attitude they had taken when the circumstances under which they found themselves were known. A message from them dispatched under date of June 27 explains why. Part of it reads:

"The particulars of the formal notification we gave to the peace conference on May 26 about signing the peace treaty by this country with reservations have been already reported to the government in our previous telegrams. Respecting this question, we have made a series of concessions. At first we demanded that a saving clause should be inserted in the peace treaty about the Shantung question, but our request was refused. We then suggested that the clause should take the form of an annex to the peace treaty, but we were again unable to get our wishes complied with. Thereupon we expressed the wish that a separate note should be drawn up regarding the question, but our request was again refused. Finally we proposed that the reservation should be made in the form of a declaration, but our offer was again rejected. We then made another offer to the effect that the signing of the peace treaty by China shall not preclude her from readjusting the Shantung settlement in the future. This morning we learned that we are again unreservedly denied the right to do so. As the question at issue concerns the safety and territorial integrity of this country, we have been refusing to forego our right, hoping to keep for ourselves a ray of hope for retrieving the situation in the future and at the same time to prevent further diplomatic complications consequent upon the present settlement. The peace conference however is so arbitrary in its dealings that it does not pay the slightest regard to our national prestige. On account of this we have been overcome with feelings of indignation. . . . After careful consideration, we decided to refrain from attending the meeting and signing the peace treaty. We then addressed a note to the chairman of the conference, declaring that the Chinese government reserves its rights for its future decision about the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. This, we hope, will leave some room for further steps to be taken by us in the future."

Peking, July 7, 1919.

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Against the Chinese Literary Revolution

BY KU HUNG-MING

THE late Mr. J. A. Froude in his augural address as Rector to the students of St. Andrews University in Scotland says, "People talk about enlarging the mind. Some years ago I attended a lecture on education in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. Among the speakers was one of the most popular orators of the day. He talked in the usual way of the neglect of the past generations, the benighted peasant, in whose besotted brain even thought was extinct etc., etc. Then, wrapt with inspired frenzy, the musical voice, thrilling with transcendent emotion—'I seem,' the orator said—'I seem to hear again the echo of that voice which rolled over the primeval chaos, saying, "Let there be light."' As you may see a breeze of wind pass over standing corn, and every stalk bends and a long wave sweeps across the field, so all that listening multitude swayed and wavered under the words." "Yet," Mr. Froude pertinently asks, "in plain prose, what did this gentleman definitely mean?"

In the same way now when Professor Hu Suh with his musical voice talks of "a living literature" and "the transvaluation of all values" and "the paving the way for a thorough going transformation in ideas and thoughts which and which alone, can best prepare the nation to intelligently and actively participate in the well ordering of the republic," I have no doubt that many foreigners in China, who read these thrilling words, will be so carried away, so to speak, that they will fail to see that all this is what, in plain English, is called pure "clap trap." For, as Mr. Froude would say, what in plain prose, does all this big talk of the "transvaluation of all values" and "the well-ordering of the republic" really mean? For one thing one cannot help wishing that instead of talking of the "transvaluation of all values," men like Dr. Hu Suh (whose article approving the literary revolution appeared in the REVIEW recently) would find some means to order the Republican government to stop the depreciation of the *value* of its government bank notes!

On one point, however, Professor Hu Suh makes us understand what he really wants with his Literary Revolution. "The Literary Revolutionists," he says "maintain that the so-called literary language of China is no longer a sufficient (!) medium for creative literary productions. No dead language, said one of them, is fit for the production of a living literature? And

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they strive to prove that the *pei hwa* or vulgate (!) Chinese is in every sense a living language adequate for the creation of a living national literature!"

Now if you can prove a thing to be true, by merely maintaining it to be true, then Dr. Hu Suh and his co-literary Revolutionists are right in what they say. But fortunately you cannot do that. Let us therefore examine whether what these literary Revolutionists say is true. In the first place, is literary or classical Chinese a dead language? A dead language may mean that, like Greek and Latin in Europe to-day, it is not a current language. In this sense of the word, literary or classical Chinese in China to-day is not a dead language. In order to prove this, it is only necessary to point out that not only all public documents, but all public newspapers with an infinitesimal small fraction, are at this moment all written and published in literary or classical Chinese. A person therefore who, speaking of classical Chinese, says, "No dead language is fit for the production of a living literature," must be either a very silly person who knows nothing of what he is speaking about or really a master of clap trap who knows, by the ambiguous use of a clever catch phrase, how to fool the public.

A dead language, however, may mean a clumsy, inert, lifeless language incapable, as the literary revolutionists say, of producing a living literature. Is then classical Chinese such a dead language? Before answering this question, let me quote here a remarkable saying of an old returned student, the late Mr. Lo Feng-lu, who was for many years English Secretary to the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang in Tientsin. When he was Chinese Minister in England, Mr. Lo Feng-lu in a speech he made before some public body of foreigners in London said, "Foreigners can teach the Chinese everything. There is only one thing which the foreigners cannot teach and that is *how to learn the Chinese language.*" Indeed if there is any question connected with China and the Chinese, on which the average foreigner is not fit to express an opinion, much less to pass a judgment, it is this question about the Chinese language. Therefore, if the average foreigner really wants to know whether classical Chinese is a lifeless dead language, let him not listen to me or Dr. Hu Suh, but let him read what the French Remusat has said about the Chinese language or if he cannot read French, let him ask Dr. Giles or Mr. S. Mayers here in Peking. Probably, however, these gentlemen, if you put such a question to them, will tell you that you are an addle-headed jackass for asking such a silly question.

Really and truly a person who professes to be a Chinese scholar and yet can say that classical Chinese is not a fit medium for the production of a living literature, must be a person—to borrow a fine phrase from a book recently published by an American lady called "Peking Dust,"—"pretty well dwarfed ethically." A scholar of the present dynasty speaking of literary style says, "The language must be *noble* and the expression free; the words must be few and the sense complete." Now the one characteristic of good classical Chinese is that it is *noble* in language. Let me show by a concrete example what I mean by noble language. Here is a passage from Shakespeare:

> In Belmont is a lady richly left,
> And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
> Of wondrous virtues. Sometimes from her eyes,
> I did receive fair speechless messages:
> Her name is Portia; nothing undervalued
> To Cato's daughter, Brutus' Portia.
> Nor is the wide world ignorant of her worth;
> For the four winds blow in from every coast
> Renowned suitors: and her sunny locks
> Hang on her temples like a golden fleece;
> Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos strand
> And many Jasons come in quest of her.
> O, my Antonio! had I but the means
> To hold a rival place with one of them,
> I have a mind presages me such thrift,
> That I should questionless be fortunate.

This is what I call noble language. Now let me put this noble language of Shakespeare into *pei hua* or vulgar English.

"A lady by the name of Portia, living in Belmont, has by the death of her parents become a very rich heiress. She is very beautiful, indeed more beautiful than is generally implied by that word beautiful. She is also wonderfully virtuous. She has often looked at me with her eyes as if she had a great liking for me. Cato's daughter, Brutus' Portia, could not surpass her in virtue and goodness. The fame of her beauty has spread far and wide and from all parts of the world, distinguished persons have come to pay their courtship to her. In fact Belmont has become quite a Colchos where her admirers like so many Jasons come to seek for the golden fleece, her beautiful hair. Believe me, Antonio, if I could only afford to be on visiting terms with her, I have a presentiment that I shall certainly win her for my wife."

Now if any one, who does not know Chinese, will compare my *pei hua* English with the noble language of Shakespeare, he will then understand what difference there is between classical Chinese and the *pei hua* or, as Dr. Hu Suh in his returned student English calls, *vulgate* (!) Chinese; and if he understands that, he will see the utter silliness of this Literary Revolution movement.

The Literary Revolutionists speak of a living literature. But what is a living literature? Emerson says "Poetry exists to speak the spiritual law." In the same way, the Chinese *literati* of the old school, for whom Dr. Hu Suh and the Literary Revolutionists have such a contempt, say, "*Literature is meant to convey the Law of life*"—(*Wen yi tsai tao*). Now the last words which I want to say to Dr. Hu Suh and the Literary Revolutionists is that, in bringing into China the up-to-date modern literature of Europe, the works of such writers as Haeckel, Maupassant and Oscar Wilde, they are not bringing in a living literature; they are really bringing in a literature which makes men become ethically dwarfed; in fact, a literature which conveys not the Law of life, but the Law of *death*—the Law, as Ruskin said, of *everlasting death*. Indeed when, after seeing the Orgies of death in Europe for the last five years, and observing how ethically dwarfed the present generation of Chinese returned students have become, in fact so ethically dwarfed that they do not know and cannot feel the *nobility* of their own language, which even foreigners like Dr. Giles can appreciate; when, after seeing all this, I meet foreigners who still say that what the Chinese want is the "New Learning" of Europe, then involuntarily the words that come into my mind are those words of Christ, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, *ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves*!"

Peking, July 5.

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Notes from Peking

Thursday, July 3, being the anniversary of the restoration of the Chinese Republic, it was observed as a Customs, Postal and government holiday in North China.

W. H. Donald, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, whose residence is in Peking, is spending a few days at Peitaiho. He is staying at Benvies, Legation Point.

Captain John D. Burris of the Fifteenth Infantry of Tientsin, and Miss Emelie Naftaly were married at the residence of the bride on Monday morning, June 30, by Chaplain W. H. Watts.

In is officially announced by the British legation that a Thanksgiving Service for the conclusion of peace will be held in the Ting Erh of the legation on Sunday, July 6, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Captain Gordon W. Ells and Miss Joan Power, of Tientsin, were married on Thursday, July 3. After their marriage, Captain and Mrs. Ells left for Chinwangtao to board a U. S. transport for America.

Playing clean snappy baseball, the 4th Philippine Infantry team beat the Fifteenth Infantry on Thursday afternoon, July 3, in Tientsin after a close game by 4 runs to 2. Over 500 persons witnessed the game.

In a notification to the public General Wu Pinghsiang, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, announces that he assumed office concurrently as Director-General of the Metropolitan Municipal Bureau on July 1.

A late telegram from Paris states that the Chinese delegation there had received more than 5,000 telegrams from Chinese all over the world urging them to fight for justice for China in connection with the peace treaty.

Signor Carlo Garbasso, Italian Minister to Peking, has been appointed Foreign Minister in the new Italian Cabinet recently formed. Minister Garbasso is sailing from Shanghai for Rome at the beginning of this month.

W. F. Tyler, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of the Navy and the chairman of the Committee of the Chihli River Commission, is spending the week-end in Peitaiho with his family.

Hsu Shih-yin, former Minister of Justice, has started a new company known as the Chinese Industrial Development Company. Official recognition of the legal status of the company has been obtained by the promoter.

Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, during an audience with the President last Sunday, June 29, gave full particulars about the progress of the negotiations between the Foreign Office and the British legation.

At the request of General Wu Pei-fu, Commander-in-Chief of the government troops in Hunan, the Northern and Southern commanders have circulated a telegram pledging their unreserved support against foreign aggression.

General Chin Yun-peng, Minister of War, has repeatedly extended his leave of absence. It is said that he has come to a disagreement with the Acting Prime Minister concerning the expropriation of funds for military expenses.

Local Americans were out early yesterday morning to celebrate the Fourth of July. The American legation was the central scene of celebrations. Americans in Tientsin likewise carried out an elaborate program on the occasion.

President Hsu Shih-chang has been indisposed during the last few days, and has not attended office. His indisposition is taken as a silent protest against the activities of the An Fu Club to prevent the formation of a cabinet at an early date.

The Japanese legation here denies that there is any truth in the report that negotiations are proceeding between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the legation with a view to the abrogation of the Kaomi-Hsuchow and Tsinan-Shunteh Railway agreements.

A number of the Shantung delegates who have been in the Capital to urge the government not to sign the peace treaty at Paris without reservations, have now returned to Shantung, having learned that the Chinese delegates have refused to sign the treaty.

This year Registrar Ming S. Lowe of Tsing Hua College will accompany the students to America, and will distribute them among various American institutions of higher education upon arrival. Mr. Lowe will return in the autumn with Mrs. Lowe and children.

On Tuesday evening, July 1, the new Chinese Post Office Savings Bank was inaugurated by a reception at the Museum of the Ministry of Communications. Tseng Liu-fu, Director-General of Posts, and M. J. M. C. Rousse, Chief Secretary, acted as hosts on the occasion.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has published a set of statistics showing the export and import of agricultural products in this country for 1918 for the information of the provincial authorities. This information has been sent to all the provincial authorities.

Messrs. Danton and Lyun, of Tsing Hua, made a flying visit to Tatung in Shansi last week for the purpose of comparing the rock sculptures at Yun Kang with those at Lung Men in Honan. During their short visit there they were entertained by the Rev. Ramsay.

The Japanese troops stationed at Tientsin assembled on the open ground opposite the Japanese Consulate in the Japanese Concession on July 1 to commemorate the signing of peace in Europe. The ceremony opened with "present arms" to the Emperor of Japan.

At the request of the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Administration has notified the superintendents of customs of the operation of the revised customs tariff from August 1, which however will not apply to goods actually shipped before the new tariff becomes effective.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Allied legations, parties to the embargo on the import of arms into China, a request for the raising of the embargo, explaining that arms are needed for the suppression of the Bolshevik menace from the North which is growing serious.

Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police a large quantity of opium and morphia which had been seized from smugglers by the Police was burnt at the Temple of Agriculture yesterday morning (Friday, July 4). Many officials and distinguished guests were present to witness the burning.

Geo. W. Brush and Geo. E. Young are spending a few days in Tientsin looking over the field preparatory to opening offices for general import and export business. Mr. Brush is general manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the United States Trading Corporation with head offices at San Francisco.

Wu Shih-tzu, of the Overseas Chinese Education Society, who recently arrived in Peking and was received in audience by the President, has submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce a plan for the establishment of an industrial bank with capital raised in the Straits Settlements and other overseas places.

A movement is afoot to elect Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Director-General of the War Participation Bureau, Vice-President of China, the movement being launched by the An Fu Club, which is being supported by General Tuan's followers. It is feared that if the movement is successful there will be more troubles in store for China.

Ex-Viceroy Chang Hsi-luan of Manchuria, a resident of Peking, has gone to Mukden to arbitrate the quarrel between Tuchun Chang Tso-lin and Tuchun Meng En-yuan with respect to the appointment of a new civil governor for Kirin. Both proposed candidates for the governorship, and they failed to agree upon the acceptance of one of them.

The Peking Chinese papers state that at the recent meeting in Paris of representatives of the Powers interested in the formation of the consortium Sir Richard Dane was nominated as the British representative, J. J. Abbot as the American, Baron Sakatani as the Japanese and a Mr. Lai Erh as the French representative. The report however lacks confirmation in official quarters in Peking.

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The authorities of Tsing Hua College have permitted such students as wish, to remain in the college premises during the summer. About 150 have availed themselves of this privilege. The entire organization and control rests with the students themselves. The following committees have been organized: Administration, education, athletics, news and advancement of the national idea (boosters).

The North China American School at T'ung Hsien, twelve miles from Peking, on a branch of the Peking-Mukden Railway, which had a successful season, closed for the summer last week. The fall term of the school will open on September 10. The school was founded by a combination of several American missionaries with a view to lengthening the stay of their children with their parents before it became necessary to return to America for education.

In order to secure better enforcement of the opium prohibition laws, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs acting under instructions from the President has issued to the provincial authorities a communication the gist of which is that China is under treaty obligations to suppress opium and it is regrettable to learn from the British Minister that the cultivation of poppy is being revived in Kiangsu, Fukien, Anhwei, Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Manchuria. In conclusion, the communication urges the provincial authorities to exercise the utmost diligence in the suppression of opium.

Peking, July 5, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

In this column it was stated last week that decorations had been conferred on several persons in recognition of valuable services by King George of England. The decorations were conferred by the President of China and the decoration was the "Order of the Excellent Crop."

It is understood that 10,000 francs were sent to the French blind soldiers as a result of the garden party held at the French Consulate-General on May 17.

The section at Hwayuen on the Peking-Hankow line is again put into working order after the washout brought about by the previous heavy rains. Through running has been resumed and trains are going as usual.

During the past week some 100,000 tons of barley were exported from Hankow and were destined for Japan to feed the Japanese people. The business is undertaken by native merchants who are highly paid by the Japanese.

It is stated that three Japanese beer companies, namely the Dai Nippon, the Kabuto and the Kirin, will raise the price of their beer from July 20 by Yen 3 per box containing four dozen big bottles and by Yen 1.50 per box containing four dozen small bottles.

Small quantities of white and black bristles have recently been exported from Hankow to England, Belgium and Japan. This, however, do not relieve the distressed situation of bristle dealers, since the stocks they have in hand are in large quantities.

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Hankow did not make the least show for the celebration of the signature of the peace treaty in Europe, which points to the waning of the interest it takes in the world peace conference and its dissatisfaction at the latter in view of the injustice in the Shantung problem.

Yen Teh-chin, Director-General of the Chuan-Yueh-Han Railways, which position was previously occupied by the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, is expected to arrive here by this week-end. He was called to Peking by the Ministry of Communications to consult about some railway matters in North China.

An old Japanese firm in Hankow has been advertising in an influential English daily for more than three weeks for a Chinese compradore in their cotton department; but nobody applies for the position. The said firm is still advertising, and the advertisement now appears in heavy roman type.

The provincial authorities of Hupeh are in receipt of instructions from different provinces to the effect that about 91 foreigners are about to tour this part of the country and that proper care should be taken to safeguard them. Of this number of tourists, there are 42 Japanese, 33 Swedes, 8 Americans and 8 Britons.

It is understood that some 35 passports were handed to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow for approval by the Japanese Consul-General in Hankow. These passports are given to the Japanese in Hankow who are to tour the different provinces in the country including nearly all the provinces in China Proper.

Hankow has nicely done its bit for the fund to be used for the restoration of the war devastated villages in France. The village that Hankow is going to adopt is called Punchy in the Somme region which will be rebuilt with the money sent from Hankow. Punchy is said to be one of the most devastated villages in France.

Word was received here that the Second Division, First Corps, of Northern soldiers had been withdrawn from Liling, Hunan, and left Hunan on July 1 for Wuchang per the Yueh-Han Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section. The army will be quartered in Shantung and when they arrive here they will immediately proceed for the North.

The University of Nanking is understood to have made arrangements with the provincial authorities of Hupeh to call more students from this province for their forestry and agriculture classes. This will answer the long felt want for experts along this line in this part of the country where the outlook for forestry and agriculture is bright.

The shops in Wuchang and Hankow made a demonstration on July 4 in celebration of the national day of America. The flag display in the streets left some natives at a loss as to what was happening. But when American Independence Day was mentioned all enjoyed the jubilee of this friendly nation just as they do on October 10, the Chinese national day.

Reports of floods are daily coming from different districts in Hupeh. The flood is said to have been brought about by the heavy rainfall in Hupeh.

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Prior to this situation, a proposal was made in the Provincial Assembly to send students to the river conservancy college in Nanking by scholarships founded on appropriations by different districts. Nothing is known as to the result of the proposal.

The amount of salt sold through the agency of the Yangtze Transportation Offices in 1918 is as follows: Hankow, 1,420,000 piculs; Ichang, 645,703 piculs; and Shasi, 571,399 piculs. The amounts sold at Ichang and Shasi show considerable decrease as compared with what is included in the budget, which is consequent upon the trouble of civil war which rendered transportation difficult.

On the request of the China Students' Union that has been launched in Shanghai by students' representatives from different quarters in the country, the Wu-Han Students' Union has sent two more delegates to Shanghai to help carry on the work of the national union. These gentlemen are Yu Sang-yuan of Boone University and Ling Yu-nan of Chung Hwa University.

Arrangements are being planned in Hupeh for the examination for entry into civil service which will soon take place in Wuchang. Such methods of taking men into government employ are merely a survival of competitive examinations in the Ching dynasty, and is meant to obliterate the corruption of nepotism in government service. It is understood that the examination under review will be an examination for juries.

The Wu-Han Students' Union is publishing a weekly newspaper devoted to the task of awakening the populace, for which reason the paper is in modern Chinese. The enterprise is carried on by students' representatives who are ready to sacrifice, and has been successful in spite of the fact that schools have been closed. The Union is cooperating with its branches in districts in Hupeh and is carrying on the boycott with increased zeal.

Wei Chung-lien, director of the Hupeh Industrial Bureau, has issued orders to the magistrates of Hupeh instructing them to take steps to collect specimens of aquatic animals in their respective localities. The Hupeh Industrial Bureau had received instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the effect that the Pacific Fishery Union in America will send a mission to this country this year for the purpose of investigating fishery conditions in China.

The boycott movement in this center is far reaching in its effects in the fact that besides the Chinese the foreigners are also tabooing Japanese goods. Many American and European gentlemen and missionaries are using Chinese straw hats and the native oil-paper umbrellas in place of their own home products which are rather scarce. One American missionary is said to have blamed his servant severely for buying for him some Japanese porcelain dishes.

The celebration of the Fourth of July by the local American community consisted of an all day program. A series of field events were held at the Hankow Race Club ground at 9 a. m. and a baseball game was played between the local team and that of the U. S. S. *Wilmington* in the afternoon. After the game the American Leiter Cup for trap shooting was contested for. The evening entertainment consisted of an interesting program in the Victoria Cinema. No consular reception was held.

The Government Institute of Technology of Siccawei Road, Shanghai, will soon hold an entrance examination in Wuchang in the interests of students of Central China. Although Wuchang is also known as the educational center in China, there are so few technical institutions that the inconvenience caused by want of experts is keenly felt by manufacturers. The few mission colleges lay too much stress on liberal education and fall short in this respect. Nearly all the experts and operatives in refined industries come from Shanghai and Ningpo.

On July 3 a function was held in the Ningpo Recreation Grounds near the ex-German golf course in memory of the death of the five student martyrs who lost their lives in the present patriotic movement; three of them died of injuries received through rioting in Peking, one of injuries received at the hands of armed constables in Wuchang, while the most glorious one, Li Hung-yu of Chung Hwa University, Wuchang, plunged into the river and was drowned. The occasion was attended by a large audience and many speeches were made.

The native tobacco industry is an absolutely independent Chinese industry. It is interesting to note that the Japanese have crept into the field. The knives used for cutting tobacco were formerly made by native cutlers. A few years ago the Japanese began to export their knives to China, and gave them gratis to Chinese tobacco manufacturers for test. Soon after that, these knives of Japanese make came to replace the native ones, thus opening a new field for Japanese cutlers. They cost about $1 each and can be used for only ten days or so, and are liked and used by Chinese tobacco dealers simply because they are better adapted for the work than Chinese knives. An old Japanese agency is making a good sale of the knives in Hankow and it is understood that they are also widely used in all parts of the country.

The Wuchang First Spinning Mill which was organized some two years ago by influential merchants in Hankow has not yet done any definite business although the plant was founded long ago.

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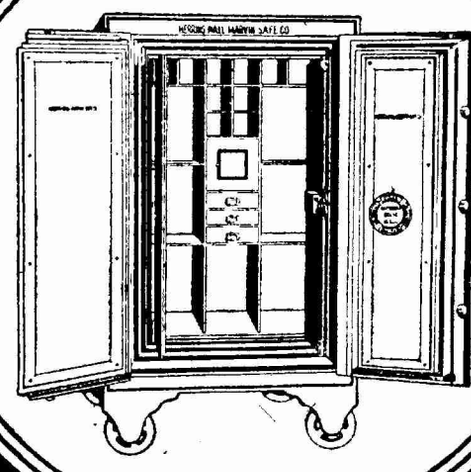

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The trouble with the mill is the non-arrival of machinery from abroad. It is understood that the order of machinery expected is the second order, the first order which arrived in Shanghai last year being secretly sold to the Japanese by the mill's agent at Shanghai who coveted the bright dollars the Japanese offered. The present is an opportune moment for spinning mills in China. The demand for cotton yarn in China is rapidly increasing and the price of yarn is soaring. The Japanese have done well to extend their trade in this line, and native weavers and manufacturers of textiles depend exclusively on the Japanese for raw materials.

The demand for cotton is rapidly increasing with consequent advance in the prices. This recent development in the market was brought about by the news of the acceptance of the Allied peace terms by Germany, which renders the prospect of foreign demand for cotton bright, and the fact that the heavy rainfall in cotton producing districts in China makes the prospect of the cotton crop of the current year precarious. According to the news from different quarters the amount of rain during the past ten days is abnormal as far as the season goes. Furthermore the weather has been hitherto very mild although the hot season of the year has far advanced. All these facts point to an uncertain cotton crop in the year. Again the cotton yarn is in great demand in the country, which means an inevitable increase of the demand for raw cotton. The mills of Japan and Shanghai are ordering large quantities of cotton in preparation against a meager harvest that may occur.

P. S. J.

Hankow, July 5, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Chow Shu-mu, Prospective Prime Minister

Chow Shu-mu, who has been repeatedly urged by the President during the last fortnight to form a cabinet, is now fifty-two years of age, and was born at Tienmen Hupeh. In his youth Mr. Chow, according to "La Politique de Pekin," distinguished himself by his brilliant intellectual qualities. Whenever he presented himself for examinations he invariably headed the list of successful candidates.

In 1885 Mr. Chow successfully passed the tri-annual examinations and obtained the title of doctorate of literature and shortly afterwards was made a Hanlin. At that time he was hardly twenty years old.

At the beginning of 1900, Mr. Chow was appointed literary examiner to Shansi. Later he was sent to Kwangtung in the same capacity. His educational mission was so well performed that the scholars selected by examinations were the cream of the provinces.

Appreciative of the services which Mr. Chow had rendered, Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hupeh, extended to him an invitation to be a professor of the Lianghu College. Mr. Chow performed his new duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The success of his pupils in every walk of life testified to this fact.

Later Mr. Chow was appointed a censor under the Tsing government. As a censor he never hesitated to impeach influential officials for bad conduct and often presented to the Throne reports which other censors did not dare to present.

At the time when the Manchu Court occupied itself with the introduction of a constitution, Mr. Chow was sent abroad charged with the mission of studying the organization of constitutional governments in civilized countries.

In 1907 the system of administrative organization formulated by a special commission which met at Longjenyu outside of Peking was mainly the work of Mr. Chow. Shortly after the completion of this important task he was appointed Commissioner of Public Instructions for Kiangsu. Upon his arrival in that province he did everything he could to promote education, especially education of the primary grade. Towards the end of the year Mr. Chow was transferred to Mukden at the request of President Hsu Shih-chang, who was then Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces. He was at that time the senior assistant of President Hsu whereas former Prime Minister Chien Nun-hsiung was the junior assistant.

The first thing which Mr. Chow did was to alleviate the suffering of the people in Fengtien caused by the Russo-Japanese War which was just over. One year after his arrival the administration af Fengtien was re-established and the suffering of the people greatly reduced. Then he was appointed by Viceroy Hsu to be Governor of Heilungkiang. At this post he interested himself in agriculture. It was at a time when Heilungkiang was uncultivated. Through Mr. Chow's efforts a great portion of uncultivated land was transformed into a fertile region.

After the establishment of the Republic in 1911, Mr. Chow retired into private life. Upon the repeated requests of the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, he accepted the position of president of the Administrative Court in 1915, and concurrently acted as president of the Commission for the Punishment of High Officials. A year later he resigned both positions.

Though a severe administrator, Mr. Chow is a very amiable gentleman. He spends his leisure time in composing poetry together with his literary friends. He has made a number of important contributions to literature.

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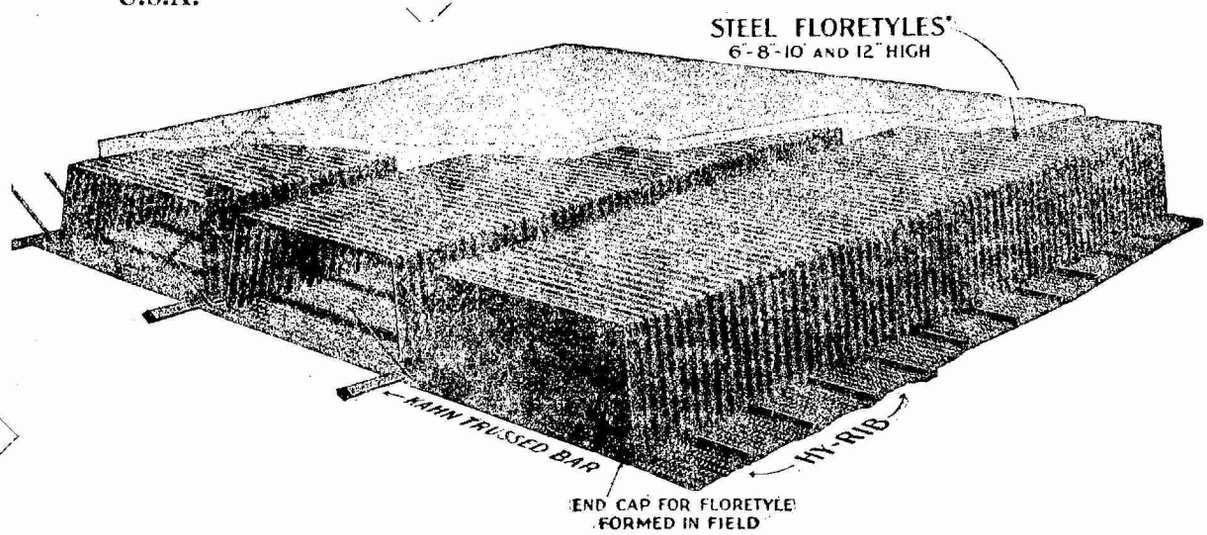

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Those works of his which have been already published are the "Memorials of Heilungkiang" and "Poems of Siu Kou Tsai."

Who's Who in China

Dr. Showin Wetzen Hsu, Chief Justice High Court of Shansi Province

Chief Justice Showin Wetzen Hsu, thirty-nine years of age, was born in Tunghsiang Hsien, Chekiang province. In 1898 he entered Nanyang College, Shanghai, and after his graduation he was sent out by the said College to the United States for further pursuance of study. He arrived there in the spring of 1905 and joined the Hastings Law School of the University of California. After the San Francisco earthquake and fire in April, 1906, he went over to the University of Chicago to continue his law studies. In order to specialize his work in Political Science, International Law and Diplomacy under Dr. Harding, Dr. Woodburn and Professor Hershey he joined the University of Indiana in the fall of 1908 where he received a law degree the following year.

In the latter part of 1909 he was recalled by the Ministry of Communications and was appointed as a legal adviser in the Councillor's Department of the said Ministry. In 1910 he was appointed to the position of a legal adviser to the Naval Commission. In August he passed successfully the Competitive Examination given to the returned students. In December when the Ministry of the Navy was established he was appointed the judge advocate of the said Ministry.

In 1911 when he took the Palace Examination he was awarded the M. A. degree and was appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Education. In the same year he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications as Chief of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs in the Directorate-General of the Chinese Railways. In July when war between Italy and Turkey broke out he was specially commissioned by the Ministry of Navy to consult the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Army to devise ways and means for China's neutrality. While connected with the Ministry of Navy he wrote and translated many important works on Naval Laws and Regulations. In July again he was appointed by the Prime Minister as a member of the Legislative Bureau in the Cabinet.

In 1912 he was appointed by the Ministry of Finance as a member of the Reorganization Loan Commission. In August he was appointed by the President Justice of the Supreme Court of China. In 1913 with the consent of the Supreme Court he was specially invited by the Shanghai Defense Commissioner to be a legal adviser on International Law and Foreign Affairs. In recognition of his service he was awarded by the President the 5th Class Wen-hu Decoration. In 1915 and 1916 he was awarded by the President the 4th and 3rd Class Chia-ho Decorations respectively. In November he was appointed to act concurrently as a Judge of the High Prize Court. In July 1918 he was appointed as a Member of the Commission for the Discipline of Judicial Officers. In October he was awarded by the President the 2nd Class Chia-ho Decoration. In December he was awarded by the President the 2nd Class Wen-hu Decoration. In February 1919 he was appointed the Chief Justice of the High Court of Shansi province.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

June 25. The Council of Four at Paris approves the granting of priority to Belgium in the reparations payable by Germany to the amount of 2½ billion francs.——Disturbances occur in numerous cities throughout Germany; at Frankfurt-on-Oder the prison is stormed and the prisoners liberated; 42 persons are killed and 116 wounded in the course of street fighting in Hamburg.

June 29. All the Conservative papers in Germany in announcing the signing of the Treaty of Peace appeared with black borders as a mark of mourning.

June 30. M. Clemenceau lays the Treaty of Peace before the French Parliament for ratification.——40,000,000 spindles in the Lancashire cotton spinning district are idle owing to the refusal of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation to resume work, contrary to the Council of United Textile Workers; the spinners object to the new agreement being fixed for 18 months.——A great earthquake occurs in the neighborhood of Florence, Italy, as a result of which more than 100 persons are killed and several thousands are injured.——The Bolsheviks abandon Kharkov; the Bolsheviks are preparing to evacuate Petrograd; Trotsky orders the Fortress of Kronstadt to be blown up.

July 1. The U. S. Congress adjourns until July 8.

July 2. The British airship R34 leaves Scotland for America at 1.48 a. m.——Advices from Paris indicate that a solution of the Italian problem is being discussed in the form of certain colonial concessions, probably in Africa, to Italy in return for her support of the Conference with regard to the Adriatic.

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SOLE AGENTS

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July 3. The British Premier, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, presents the Treaty of Peace to the House of Commons for ratification.——Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons that the tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser will sit in London. ——The high cost of living in Italy leads to riots in Bologna, Florence and other cities.

July 4. It is announced in London that more than a score of the Allied Powers will sign the request to Holland for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

July 7. The British airship R34 arrives at Long Island having made the trip across from the British Isles in 108 hours and 10 minutes.

Men and Events

Hin Wong, editor of the *Canton Times*, Canton, is in Shanghai after several weeks visit in Peking.

A branch office of the International Banking Corporation has been opened at Rangoon, India.

W. B. Haughwout, of Dodge & Seymour, China, Ltd., Shanghai, has gone on a three weeks' business trip to North China.

Holy Trinity Cathedral and the Union Church held Thanksgiving Services for the conclusion of peace on Sunday, July 6.

W. Reginald Wheeler, of the Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow, has departed for America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler.

The Grace China Company, general importers and exporters, have opened offices at Hankow, China. L. W. Wilkins, formerly of the Shanghai office, will act as agent for the company.

J. J. Keegan, of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Shanghai, is planning to depart per s. s. *Empress of Russia* for America on Saturday, July 12. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Keegan.

John A. Ely, of St. John's University, Shanghai, is planning to depart on a year's leave to America. Mr. Ely will return to China at the end of that time to resume his work at the University

News was received by cable of a son, John Watson, born to Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Little at Central Falls, Rhode Island, U. S. A. Mr. Little is a member of the Indoor Staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai.

The Inauguration Ceremony of the Society's Summer Diseases Hospital was held on Thursday, July 10, from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. at No. 316, Tientsin Road, Shanghai. Shen Tun-ho is vice-president of the Society.

J. Harold Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company, and president of the American Chamber of Commerce, is planning to depart for San Francisco on Saturday, July 12, per s. s. *Empress of Russia*. Mr. Dollar will return to Shanghai about September 20. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and family.

Dr. George E. Vincent, Roger Greene and Dr. Franklin C. Maclean of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Peking on July 6. Dr. Vincent is a director of the Rockefeller Foundation in America and will make a survey of health conditions throughout China. Mr. Greene, who is director of the China Medical Board in China, is just returning from a short trip to America.

It is reported that the Admiral Line, a consolidation of several steamship companies operating on the

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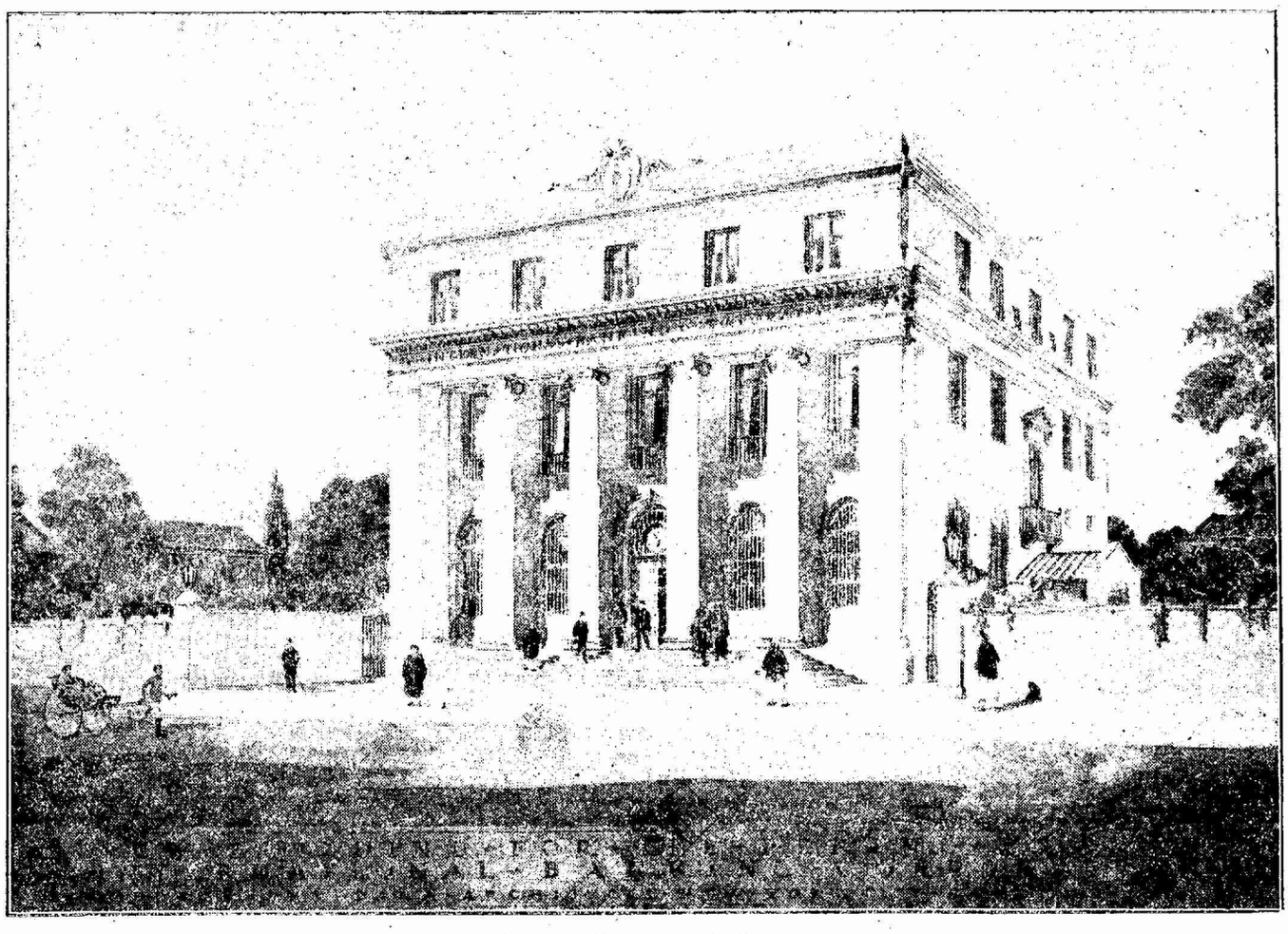
Pacific Coast of the United States, will open offices in Shanghai in September. R. D. Pinneo, manager of the Foreign Department, accompanied by E. L. Matteson, secretary, and John L. Gorman, in charge of the Admiral Line's office at Hongkong, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, July 6. The company has offices operating at Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe and Vladivostock.

It has been announced that Commander-in-Chief William Ledyard Rodgers of the United States Asiatic Fleet has been given the rank of Vice-Admiral. Admiral Rodgers was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1878 and was made Lieutenant in 1894, Lieutenant Commander in 1901, Commander in 1905, Captain in 1909 and Rear-Admiral in 1916. In 1909 he was commanding the U. S. S. *Georgia*, and later commanding the U. S. S. *Delaware*. At one time he was president of the United States Naval War College and a member of the General Board of the Navy in 1915-1916.

Press Censorship Bye-law Carried By Japanese Vote

THE proposal of the Shanghai Municipal Council to license the Shanghai press and printing establishments, was carried at the meeting of Ratepayers held on July 10, the vote being approximately as follows: In favor of Law, 269; opposed, 159. When the meeting first assembled, there was no quorum, but the lack was soon supplied by approximately 138 Japanese voters of Shanghai who marched into the meeting in a body. When the vote was taken the Japanese voted solidly in favor of the press-muzzling ordinance. Eliminating the 130 Japanese who had all the indications of having been "instructed" in advance, the proposed amendment would have failed by twenty-one votes. In voting in favor of muzzling the Chinese and foreign press of Shanghai the Japanese were acting in accordance with their own laws. The press of Japan has never been free from government censorship. Offending editors are hailed into court and sentence passed. Violations of this regulation in one year since the beginning of the war totaled 59. In 53 cases suspensions were ordered for one issue, four for longer periods, and two entirely. Owing to the fact that the Chinese press is almost unanimously anti-Japanese, it is but natural that the Japanese should attempt to muzzle it, at least in the present period when they are working to fasten their grip on the Chinese nation. In introducing the proposed resolution, Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, in calling for the vote, expressed his personal opposition to the law, and also the opposition of Hon. C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China on the grounds that at least two of the provisions in the proposed law were incapable of enforcement. There were no other addresses on the subject, doubless for the reason that arguments pro and con would have been ineffective because of the inability of the Japanese majority voters to understand the English language. Before becoming a law the bye-law must now be approved by the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies, both of which are understood to be opposed to the enactment.

First American Bank to Build in China



An Illustration made from the plans of Murphy & Dana, architects, of the new building of the International Banking Corporation at Peking. Work has just been started on the new structure.

Description of New Building for Peking Branch International Banking Corporation

THE new building is situated on Legation Street between the properties of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Banque de l'Indo Chine. The building is a reinforced concrete structure four stories high, faced on the Legation Street and East and West sides with Peking Granite from grade up to the top of the roof parapet. The building is designed in classic style. The entrance from Legation Street is through a five bay portico in the Roman Ionic order. The first floor of the building is devoted entirely to banking purposes. The foreign public space being placed in the center of the front portion of the building with the working space directly behind, and the manager's and comparadore's offices on either side. The foreign public space and working space are, both two stories in height, the walls of the former being of Cane Stone enriched by the introduction of Cane Stone pilasters and arches. The floor of this room is of marble, while a rich Italian coffered ceiling overhead will give the room a high and lofty appearance. The illumination of this room is by indirect lighting, thrown onto and reflected from the ceiling.

Special provisions have been made for the accommodation of Chinese clients by the introduction of a Chinese Banking Room along the West side of the building with a special entrance to this portion of the building. Along the East and West sides of the building over the compradore's office and the manager's office, a mezzanine floor has been arranged to provide for additiona working space, and for stenographers and files. Communication with this Mezzanine is by staircases from the working space. The finish and fittings throughout the Banking Floor of the building shall be up to the standard of the most up-to-date American banks, and although smaller will carry out the general effect of the new National City Bank, New York. The second and third floors of the building are given over to the living quarters of the staff and the manager's apartment, respectively. Access to these floors is from an entrance on the West side where a passenger elevator and staircasel leads to the floors above. Spacious verandahs have been arranged along the South side of the building on both the second and third floors, which are fitted up in accordance with the best American practice. Electric light, steam heating and modern sanitation being provided on these floors, as well as on the floors below. Teak trim is being used throughout the first floor while the upper floors are being finished with Manila Hardwood. Wood floors throughout the building are of oak. Accommodation for the Chinese servants is provided in a special building behind the Bank Building proper. The general contract for the construction of the building has been awarded to the Fu Sing Engineering & Const. Co., of Peking, while the reinforcing steel is being furnished by Andersen Meyer & Co., of Shanghai, Murphy & Dana of New York and Shanghai being the Architects.

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A Visit to China's Cotton and S lk Mills

BY JANE FALES

Assistant Professor, Department of Textiles and Clothing, Columbia University, New York.

PROBABLY every traveller on his first visit to the East is asked the same question, "What has been of greatest interest among all the unusual sights which China offers?"

In the rapid review of impressions to which this question gives rise, the prominence given to certain phases of life here, is due to the interests of the sight-seer. It may be the ricshas, drawn by swiftly moving human beings; the chairs borne on the shoulders of sturdy scantily clad men; the narrow streets of any Chinese city, streets frequently so narrow that two chairs pass with difficulty; most often it's the shops, —for who is not interested in the wares offered in any land—shops filled with strange foods, with Eastern jewels, such as jade and ivory; or with costumes worn by the mandarins and the Manchus, evidences of past splendor.

To the occasional traveller who is interested in the making of textiles, nothing seems more unique or worth studying than the methods used in the manufacture of the cottons and the beautiful silk worn by the Chinese.

Without doubt, nowhere in the world could such a blending of old and new methods be found. On the one hand is seen, in spacious, well-lighted buildings a cotton mill fitted with modern American machinery carrying on all the processes required for converting raw cotton into materials!—on the other hand, in low ill-ventilated homes or in small shops is seen separate processes, such as weaving, each process a step in the making of the beautiful Chinese brocades, not rivalled in design, texture or color anywhere in the world.

With the power-driven Jacquard loom of Western lands in mind one is filled with admiration and astonishment at sight of what is evidently its ancestor, a loom with heavy elaborately constructed harness operated by man power. A great respect for the ingenuity, patience and perseverance of the Chinese arises as one sees the hundreds of threads of the harness, which is to make the pattern, being arranged with painstaking effort by a boy, and later the same loom, in motion, one man operating the treadle and throwing the shuttle, while the other, seated at the top of the loom, takes the place of the elaborate cards of the Jacquard, operating the harness to open the desired shed.

What active mind worked out all the details of this ingenious machine which makes beautiful and complicated designs with so simple an equipment.

The query arises, did Monsieur Jacquard make a journey to the East in the 18th century and see this loom before giving his to an eager textile world or did Marco Polo leave a message of the wonders of this early Chinese loom in the account of his travels—a message which stirred the ever ready imagination of the Frenchman who made so great a contribution to the textile industry?

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Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

The contrast is very great between the American textile industry and that of the Chinese. In America we find present every device to save the expense of human labor and to secure speed in production. In China, with marked exceptions, we find great use of human labor. We see human beings toiling slowly and patiently, whose time is of so little value, that their small production is still thought to bring better returns in the market than could be secured by the use of few workers and many expensive modern machines.

Is this force of habit, is it a disinclination to try new methods or is the product more beautiful and the cost less. Are such methods a necessity, are there so many human beings in China engaged in hand work, that the introduction of modern machinery, with the lessening use of human labor, would take from many a livelihood and bring a great industrial upheaval as in England in the 18th century.

Is the modern mill, occasionally found in China, a negative answer to these questions?

Visiting a modern mill here is very unlike visiting one doing practically the same work in America. In the American mill everything is extremely business like, hurried, there is a feeling of strenuous existence in the very atmosphere. The manager is agreeable but you know he is wondering why a woman wants to see a mill, is it a pose, is she an agent for some labor organization, or what. As for any educational interest, what has the texile industry to do with education. He is bored, but distantly polite, surprised when his visitor shows any intelligence and glad when the visit is over. There is just one thing he really wants to show, what he is doing for his employees, their lunch room, rest room, and hospital for first aid.

In China all is different. The manager of a cotton mill seen in Shanghai, came for the visitor in his motor. There was first a visit in his office, where the usual friendly cup of tea was served, there was much discussion of that unsolvable problem, the politics of China, then came the textile industry, his interest in it, his education in America, his first efforts in China and finally a journey through the mill.

A heavy cotton cloth was being made, there were the usual machines, examined at leisure, for cleaning and opening, for carding, for making the roving and for spining and weaving. The rooms were clean, light and filled with air, the machines bore the names of American firms, so far one might have been in a mill in a New England town, but a glance at the workers brought one to a realization of the strangeness of it all.

There were Chinese men, women and children working, but not as work is done in America. There was little suggestion of the nerve-racking activity one sees there—the Chinese work in mills as in other occupations, with steadiness and patience, but without undue haste. Many of the children looked very young, but Chinese law allows children of twelve to go to work and they are, doubtless, as safe and comfortable in the large, light rooms as in the streets or overfilled low dark rooms of their homes. The amount paid these people is very small compared to the wages of American mill hands, but any comparison is unfair which does not include consideration of the great differences in the cost of living in the two countries.

One thing of great interest was the lack of many finishing processes applied to the woven product. It was merely starched, pressed and folded ready for use. In America two pieces of material may be made by practically the same processes but be quite different products when the finishings are applied after the weaving. So far the East seems not to have acquired the unfortunate habits of the Western world in the changing of the weight and the texture of materials by applying various kinds of sizing and weighting which give a false idea of the actual strength and quality of the fabric.

When the cottons and the pure silk brocades of China are compared with the cottons and silks of the West, a hope is involuntarily registered in the mind of the visitor, that the acqusition of Western methods may be confined to those which afford increased production and less effort on the part of the worker, and not include those, so greatly in use in America, which make possible the producing of heavily sized cottons and metal weighted silks. As these industries are now conducted in China, America might well learn a profitable lesson from here in the making of pure, strong and beautiful materials.

Women and Events

Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fondey, of the J. C. Whitney Tea Company, have departed for a trip to America.

According to the weekly report of the British Women's Work Association, subscriptions were received to the amount of G. $631 during last week.

The funeral of Miss Adelaide M. Daughaday of the American Board Mission at Sappora, Japan, took place on July 4. Miss Daughaday died on July 1 at Sappora.

09-262

There are Approximately Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Chinese and Foreigners in China who read this REVIEW every week - - -

These people have a considerable interest in the material printed in the REVIEW, since most of the subscribers keep it in a permanent file for reference purposes.

These intelligent thinking readers are interested in the development of China along liberal democratic lines.

They know that in order to develop fully, China must develop the closest possible commercial relations with other liberal nations similar to the trade relations of America, Great Britain, France, and Italy and so on.

Advertising, since it is an essential feature of modern merchandising, probably has greater possibilities in the development of China than any other single trade element. How can we expect China to know of the modern mechanical development of the West unless China is told of these things?

How can we expect the West to know of the wonderful natural resources of China unless China advertises these facts to the world.

Readers of the REVIEW can perform a valuable service to China by bringing to the attention of their Chinese associates, the merchandise and business services advertised in the columns of this paper.

In case you desire information regarding merchandise not advertised in the REVIEW, please fill out the attached blank form and the information will be sent to you at once, without charge or obligation.

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Shanghai, China

May.....1919.

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Miss Jane Adams of Chicago was appointed as first woman representative to attend the League of Nations at the last session of the International Congress of Women.

Miss Maud Addis, who has been employed in the office of the Committee on Public Information, departed for Peking on Saturday, July 5. Miss Addis was accompanied by Miss Emily Hartwell.

The marriage took place on June 15 of E. Williams, Superintendent of the Pootung Installation, Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Williams departed for Vladivostock on their wedding trip.

The marriage took place last week of Captain John W. Burris, 15th U. S. Infantry, and Miss Emelie Naftaly at Tientsin. Captain and Mrs. Burris departed for Chinwangtao, where they had engaged passage on a U. S. transport for America.

A number of foreign and Chinese business men were guests at a dinner given by Chu Pao-san, Shen Lien-fang, Fu Siao-en and James H. Lee at the Cafe Parisien, 25 Avenue Edward VII, on Thursday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Jane Fales, of the Department of Textiles and Clothing, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, who is touring the East during her sabbatical year and has been visiting friends in Shanghai, departed for Peking on Thursday, July 10. Miss Fales will spend a short time in Peking previous to going to Korea. She will then return to her home in New York to resume her work at Columbia University.

Miss Maud Russel, who is a member of the faculty of the Shanghai American School, is planning to depart for her home at Lansing, Michigan, on Saturday, July 12, per s. s. *Venezuela*. Miss Russel has been in Shanghai for the past five years and does not intend to return as teacher at the American School. Miss Mabel Jennings, a member of the Science Department, American School, departed for Peitaiho for her summer vacation on July 9.

A tennis-tea dansant will be held at the Columbia Country Club on Sunday afternoon, July 13, from 5 to 8 o'clock for members of the American Club and Columbia Country Club and their friends. This tennis-tea dansant will take the place of the regular tea-dansant given each Wednesday at the club. If weather permits tennis will be played by members of the clubs who have entered the tournament. Music will be furnished by the Carlton Orchestra.

China's Tremendous Cotton Industry

BY Y. L. CHANG

THE textile industry should appeal to every Chinese who has at heart the development of Chinese industry. From England alone, cotton piece-goods imported in 1913 amounted to 716,532,500 yards whereas the Chinese mills produced only about 40,000,000 yards. As to yarn, net imports in 1913 amounted to 358,000,000 pounds whereas the production of the Chinese mills was only 250,000,000 pounds. Of the total amount of yarn imported and produced by local mills only 15,000,000 pounds are consumed by the mills. Thus it can be seen how little weaving is done by the mills. The value of imported piece-goods in 1913 imported went as high as Mex. $81,514,072 and the value of yarn and thread was Mex. $53,251,241. The total value of cotton goods imported in 1913 amounted to the handsome sum of Mex. $133,000,000, about 30 per cent of the total imports coming from abroad. To make the situation more comprehensible, the following facts concerning the history of the cotton industry, imports by countries, and output of native cotton mills, etc., will be found interesting:

1. The original cotton plant, according to current belief, was introduced into China from India in the eleventh century but the industry of spinning cotton into yarn did not commence until the thirteenth century. Foreign trade in cotton was only opened recently. Demands for cotton came from America in 1864 when the Civil War caused a shortage of cotton, and from Japan about 30 years ago when Japan began her cotton industry at home and established cotton factories in China have served as a great stimulus to more extensive cotton growing in China for exports to foreign countries. It is a noteworthy fact that Japan who has the largest share of China's trade is also the largest consumer of Chinese cotton, exported, of which she takes more than 70 per cent.

The cotton of native production is generally of short staple. Cotton plantations can be found throughout China, principally in the Central and Northern sections, although it is claimed that only eight provinces are growing cotton for markets. Rough estimate by the Board of Agriculture placed the total area for cotton production at 26,000,000 *mow*. The cotton

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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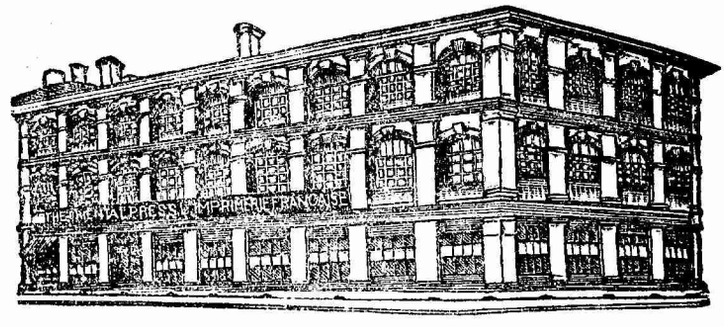

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Chinese Government Railways

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"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

thus produced is gathered at commercial centers by cotton dealers to be later sold to native looms or cotton mills or to be shipped to foreign countries. The cotton season usually falls in September and October. New cotton seeds have recently been introduced into Manchuria where cotton of longer staple is now grown. The best place for growing cotton in China is in the Yangtze delta, and especially in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Honan and Hupeh. The other provinces in which cotton is grown extensively are Shensi, Hunan and Kiangsi. The best Chinese cotton comes from the district of Tungchow near the mouth of the Yangtze river. In appearance, it is quite similar to American cotton, the staple being soft, fairly strong, and of good white color.

On the average, it is estimated that each acre of land yields about 490 pounds of seed cotton, or a little over 176 pounds of clean cotton and the total production of cotton in 1911 was about 15,680,000 piculs.

China is one of largest markets for cotton manufactures in the world and holds third rank in the production of raw cotton, being exceeded only by America and India.

The first cotton mills owned by Chinese were erected at Shanghai no more than thirty years ago. Cotton mills under foreign ownership did not come into existence until a treaty was entered into by China with Japan, in which concessions are given to foreigners to engage in manufacturing industries in China, in 1895. Chinese mills then running numbered only six with 183,000 spindles in operation. In 1896 spindles in foreign mills numbered more than twice those of the Chinese mills. Most of the mills are engaged not only in spinning but also in weaving and are equipped with looms worked either by steam or with electric power. Native looms worked by hand are, however, found in most of the dwellings of country districts throughout the length and breadth of China and far outnumber the power looms in the mills. In 1913 the total amount of yarn consumed by the mills was only 15,000,000 pounds whereas the yarn consumed by the hand-looms amounted to more than 500,000,000 pounds, more than 34 times than what was consumed by the mills.

There are at present 21 mills in Shanghai of which 9 are Chinese, 7 British and 5 Japanese. There has been some increase in the number of mills but the number of spindles increased has not been very significant for in 1896 when foreign mills first started there were already 583,000 spindles at work and in nineteen or more years' time there appeared to be about 642,984 spindles in operation, an increase of only 59,984. In the meantime, however, there have been introduced into various mills more than 4,584 power looms of which 2,964 are in mills managed by Europeans and Japanese and the remaining 1,600 are owned by the Chinese mills. From the above figures it can easily be seen that the weaving industry is yet in an experimental stage largely because the Chinese mills find it more profitable to make yarn only.

2. The Chinese people consume more cotton than any other people on the face of the earth. It has been fairly estimated that if one-third of the total population of Chinese uses cotton at 6 pounds per person for clothing, bedding, etc., the amount of cotton consumed per year will be more than 700,000,000 pounds.

The consumption of yarn by the Chinese people is also tremendous; for instance in 1913 as said before, 358,048,400 pounds of yarn were imported from foreign countries, the amount of which was considerably more than the total exports of yarn from the United Kingdom to all countries in the same year; besides, over 200,000,000 pounds of yarn were turned out from local mills mostly for local consumption. The yarn was used of course on thousands upon thousands of native looms scattered all over the country. Szechuen province with an area of 218,533 square miles and a population of about 70,000,000 is considered the largest market for yarn in China. Shanghai is the chief distributing center for yarn; Hongkong and Canton following in order.

The statement as made by Mr. Odell, an American cotton expert who was in China recently, is quite true and needs only to be repeated here that cotton cloth is not an article that needs an introduction to the Chinese people. It is sold throughout the whole country. The consumption is increasing with the progress of the people, the improved methods of transportation in the interior, and the development of China's vast mineral and agricultural resources. It is therefore quite safe to say that the mills in China are situated in a country where a large domestic market exists for their products at all times.

The kinds of cloth which are consumed quite extensively by Chinese are grey and white piece-goods, drills and jeans, grey and white shirtings and some kinds of flannels. Other kinds of cotton cloth which are not used so extensively are Italians, Venetians, cotton velvets and the like. Still other cotton goods which also command a good market are cotton blankets, towels and handkerchiefs. These and different

other kinds of cotton cloth will be treated later under imports.

It is a significant fact that England leads all the other countries in imports of cotton piece-goods; and the statistics show that in 1913 piece-goods imported from England as said before totalled 716,532,500 yards, thereby rendering China the second largest market for piece-goods in the world. (The war however caused very significant changes in the British-Japanese-Chinese trade in cotton goods and yarns.)

3. Shanghai is the distributing center for yarn and cotton goods imported or produced by local mills. Large quantities of them are reexported to other Chinese ports and some were re-shipped to foreign countries like Russia, Korea, etc. The balance represents sales made locally and stocks retained in port.

From the statistics of 1913 (the last normal year) it is understood that in 1913, in the imports of grey and white piece-goods, England ranked first, followed by Japan and America. Imports from England almost doubled those of Japan and imports from Japan more than doubled those of America.

The cotton yarns imported into China reached as high as 40 per cent of the total value of imports of cotton manufactures. Japan is the largest yarn supplier, Hongkong second, India third and England fourth as shown by the statistics of 1913. The total amounts of yarn supplied by Japan in 1913 were 169,731,067 pounds. That is one of the reasons why Japan is the largest consumer of Chinese cotton; China furnishes Japan with raw material and Japan supplies China with finished products.

The imports of cotton threads are increasing steadily. They come both in balls and spools, but spool thread has the largest sale. England also supplies the largest quantity, followed by Belgium and Japan.

Of the total imports of cloth into China as said elsewhere grey and white piece-goods constitute by far the most important item. In 1913 they amounted to approximately 65 per cent of the total quantity and value of all the imports. Since the outbreak of the European war, however, the trade in imported cotton goods has correspondingly decreased on account of decrease of the purchasing power of the people caused by the loss of some important markets in Europe for Chinese products.

The Chinese demand for drills is almost as good as for other shirtings. They are consumed mostly in North China and Manchuria and some also in Central China. They are furnished mostly by Japan and America. In 1913, 1,666,757 pieces came from Japan and 567,138 from the United States. Some were turned out from Chinese mills, but very insignificant. The drills in the market are of three kinds—grey, bleached and dyed. Of these three the grey drills command the best market.

Jean is a twill grey cloth somewhat similar in construction to drill only it is more closely woven and made of finer yarns. They are popular with Chinese because they are suitable for making clothing both for summer and winter—in summer they are used in single thickness; and in winter they are used as covering for garments stuffed with cotton. Between 1909 and 1913, a period of four years, the imports of jeans into China enjoyed an increase of 102 per cent, whereas, imports of drills during the period showed an increase of only 28 per cent.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17 182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

In the imports of jeans England by far exceeds the other countries and in 1913 England imported 1,498,114 pieces whereas Japan, the second largest importer, only imported 94,377 pieces. North China and Manchuria also consume the largest quantity of jeans and besides, a considerable quantity of them is sold through weekly piece-goods auctions in Shanghai.

Of the grey shirtings England also imported the largest quantity. Imports from other countries are comparatively unimportant. England in 1913 imported 3,527,455 pieces and Japan 95,227 pieces. And in the piece-goods trade of China, grey shirtings constitutes the largest single item as regards quantity. Grey shirtings are even more widely used throughout the country than shirtings, drills or jeans. A considerable portion of grey shirtings imported into China are sold through weekly piece-goods auctions in Shanghai. In 1913 over 37 per cent of grey shirtings were sold by auction.

With regard to value, white shirtings constitute the most important item in the cotton piece-goods trade in China. In 1913 the total imports amounted in value to $14,765,992. In the same year the imports of plain and figured white shirtings by England amounted to 3,831,140 pieces and by Japan amounted to 61,453 pieces.

In imports of plain, dyed and printed flannels America leads the other countries, and in 1913 the United States imported 234,515 pieces; Great Britain 98,035 pieces; and Canada 91,000 pieces.

Poplins both colored and figured command a fairly good sale also in China.

Imports in 1913 of cotton Italians, Venetians, crepes and sateens of all kinds amounted in value to

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$13,668,984 of which Great Britain also had the largest share. The other countries that shared in the imports more or less are Austria, Italy, France, Russia and Japan.

The trade in cotton blankets is increasing every year. In 1910 only 373,773 pieces were imported and in 1913, after a period of only 3 years, 1,104,924 pieces were imported. In the imports of blankets France holds the first place, followed by Japan, England, Austria, Belgium, Germany and Holland.

Cotton towels of different kinds imported in 1913 amounted to approximately 2,100,000 dozen. Those imported from Japan enjoyed the widest sales because they are cheaper on account of cheap qualities. The better grades are furnished principally by England.

Handkerchiefs plain, white, bordered, dyed, fancy woven and printed are sold quite extensively. Imports of different kinds amounted to 1,285,446 dozen in 1913, of which England furnished more than 80 per cent. Japan, Russia and France furnished the remainder.

The principal countries which supply China with cotton manufactures are England, Japan, India, America and Russia, with small quantities from France, the Netherlands, Canada, Germany and Italy. Let us turn our attention now particularly to England, Japan and America in the following account concerning imports. The percentage shared by England, Japan and the United States with regard to piece-goods imported in 1913 is as follows: England takes 53.3; Japan 20.2; the U. S. A. 7.9, and the other countries the rest.

(2) Although the imports of yarn from England are rather insignificant, the statistics show that the total imports of cotton piece-goods from England in 1913 to China and Hongkong amounted to 716,532,500 yards at a value of $57,097,345 of which dyed piece-goods led the others in value. Second in value were the bleached, the third in value the grey piece-goods, and the fourth in value the printed and the colored. As to amount England far outstrips the other countries in imports of grey shirtings of which she supplied over 80 per cent; with Hongkong together England's share is over 90 per cent. In imports of white shirtings the percentage by England stands at about the same ratio.

(3) Japan supplies China and Hongkong with more yarn and thread than piece-goods. According to Japanese government statistics, the value of yarn and thread exported in 1913 more than doubled the value of cotton piece-goods. The value for the former amounted to $34,606,305 and for the latter, $14,947,889. The value of thread imported into China amounted to only $94,759 in 1913. Of the piece-goods imported, grey shirtings, drills and grey nankeens enjoyed the widest sales.

The grey shirtings and drills were exported from Japan mainly for the market in Manchuria. The trade there in these lines of goods was formerly mainly in the hands of American manufacturers, but the markets have been captured by Japanese manufacturers because they offered better inducements to the buyers and the price of their goods is also considerably lower on account of inferior quality, and the cheaper labor with which they are produced.

Although Japan is not a leading importer of grey and white piece-goods, from the table of imports it is noted that the trade on these lines by Japan has increased remarkably in recent years. In less than 10 years' time it has increased about 9 times. In 1905 only 831,606 pieces were imported and in 1913 5,647,823 pieces were imported.

(4) The imports of cotton goods from America were the highest in the year 1906 with a total value of $29,695,054. They suddenly dropped down to the value of $5,878,317 in the following year, 1907. After that, the imports remained about the same and in 1914 the total imports amounted to the value of $6,220,778, with no essential difference from that of 1906. The loss of this trade in cotton piece-goods by America was largely due to the competition of the Japanese who can produce their goods at cheaper prices on account of cheap labor and cheap material. The United States however leads the other countries in the imports of cotton flannels which came to China in fairly good quantities.

Although America has many drawbacks in the cotton goods trade in China, a splendid opportunity certainly has offered itself to the American manufacturers of textile machinery to supply Chinese cotton mills with spinning machinery and looms. Hitherto English manufacturers have supplied the mills with the

necessary equipment as can be seen from the Shanghai cotton mills, all of which with the exception of one or two are equipped with English machinery.

In the imports of raw cotton America again leads the other countries and in 1912 the United States imported 18,826,666 pounds, followed by India and Hongkong. In 1913, however, India took the leading position followed by the United States.

(To be Continued)

Shanghai, July 1, 1919.

Chinese Government Railway Returns

Financial report of the Chinese Government Railways for the period between May 11-20, 1919, is as follows :

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue
Peking-Hankow	$190598	$238732	$352	$429682
Peking-Mukden	154394	276867	768	432029
Tientsin-Pukow	168888	207099	7095	383082
Peking-Suiyuan	34875	64552	3173	102600
Shanghai-Nanking	101979	56374	3289	161642
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	51597	20999	834	73430
Cheng-Tai	13620	72055	129	85804
Canton-Kowloon	21325	3107	700	25132
Kirin-Changchun	13330	34744	674	48742
Taokow-Chinghua	5224	16782	126	22132
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2927	10556	.....	13483
Canton-Samshui	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	806	20	.....	826
Kaifeng-Honan	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wuchang-Changsha	34876	10034	68	44978
Ssu-Tsen	5109	14070	9	19188
Total	799548	1025991	17217	1842756

Name of Line	Compared with Same period last year Increase	Compared with Same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease
Peking-Hankow	$	$308473	$9445215	$577660	$
Peking-Mukden		132159	7074170		1288337
Tientsin-Pukow	86713		5906540	1240166	
Peking-Suiyuan		28675	1772379	44548	
Shanghai-Nanking	30100		2146694	368348	
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	61		991555	60547	
Cheng-Tai		16986	1254848		289585
Canton-Kowloon	2155		413516	28562	
Kirin-Changchun	14785		685250	58364	
Taokow-Chinghua		489	366515		13266
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	13483		188373	98053	
Canton-Samshui					
Changchow-Amoy		691	11655		10874
Kaifeng-Honan					
Wuchang-Changsha	38907		479790	457386	
Ssu-Tsen	7063		272486	112879	
Total		294206	31008986	1444451	

The foregoing figures were supplied to the REVIEW by Y. C. Whang, Chief of the Railway Department, Ministry of Communications, Peking.

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to *Commerce Reports*, before the war China imported large quantities of wheat flour, but during the war China has opened up its own resources and is now developing an export trade in this commodity. In 1917 China exported 500,000 barrels of flour, half of which went to Russia.

A meeting of Shanghai Electricians was held on Monday, July 7, for the purpose of forming an organization. A committee of nine was elected to draw up bye-laws for the society. Li Eng-ling presided over the meeting and stated that there were more than 1,500 men in Shanghai employed in electrical work. The society will probably be called the Guild of Electricians.

The trade between China and Japan during the month of June amounted to Yen 1,065,000 in exports and Yen 8,534,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 1,531,000 in favor of the former. The particulars are as follows :

	Exports (in Yen 1000)	Imports (in Yen 1000)
Manchuria	1,352	1,729
North China	3,745	1,772
Central China	4,959	4,487
South China	49	546
Total	10,065	8,534

There was a decrease in the imports of American tobacco into Hongkong in 1918 as compared with 1917, according to a report of American Consul-General Anderson at Hongkong. The cause of this was high freight rates and high prices of tobacco in the United States. The total imports of American tobacco leaf during the year estimated more than 5,000 tierces and hogsheads. During 1917 the monthly consumption of the factory amounted to 450 tierces and hogsheads of American tobacco and 10,000 pounds of Chinese tobacco. The factory is now turning out about 200,000,000 cigarettes a month, an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the previous year.

Nearly 81 per cent of the cordage imported into Shanghai is hemp and manila, which is brought in from the Philippines. Native cords made from fibers and grasses as well as rattan, are used almost exclusively in binding and packing. Strings and twines however are used by wholesale and retail dealers for tying smaller bundles and packages. The following table shows the quantities and values in United States currency of cordage imported into Shanghai during 1917, according to Consul-General Sammons, Shanghai: Rope, coir, 17,867 pounds, valued at $1,210; cotton, 34,933 pounds at $13,574; hemp, 246,400 pounds at $37,197; Manila, 336,123 pounds at $51,006; string, $985; twine, 168,267 pounds at $58,605.

Control of the British & Foreign Trust Ltd., with main offices at Edinburgh, Scotland, has passed to American financial interests, headed by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., according to Benjamin Guinness, of New York. The purchase price was par for the outstanding £300,000 of 4 per cent debenture stock, £300,000 4½ per cent preferred stock and £300,000 common stock. Benjamin Guinness, of the New York banking firm, stated it was the intention of the new interests to Americanize the company and operate it in America. At the present time it conducts a banking business throughout Great Britain. Stockholders have approved the plan involving a change of control. Minority stockholders are to receive the same price for their holdings as the majority stockholders.

The chief factor in the future sale of American dyes in China is the standardization of color shades. One of the chief elements of the success of the dyes handled by the Germans was that certain shades popular among the Chinese could be relied on. The matter of color is very important among the Chinese aside from the matter of comparative beauty; for many of the colors have a special significance of a ceremonial sort as well as being regarded as more or less lucky or unlucky. There are large interests in China, especially in Amoy, Swatow, Chuchow and various South China coast cities, where imported shirtings and sheetings are dyed for sale to the Chinese. The only safe method to follow in the Chinese trade is to secure samples of what is wanted and manufacture to the

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sample. The Chinese usually prefer high-quality standard colors and shades, particularly indigo, dark brown and black.—*Commerce Reports.*

New Books and Publications

The United States under the League

Covenant for a League of Nations; Analysis by Charles Cheney Hyde. A statement to the seventh annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America at Saint Louis, Missouri, on May 1, 1919. Issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. 30 pp.

THE author of this statement is a prominent lawyer of Chicago and Professor of International Law in Northwestern University. He was asked by the Chamber of Commerce to study the covenant of the League of Nations. The result is a brief and unusually clear exposition which can easily be understood by a reader untrained in the law.

Professor Hyde takes pains to point out every clause and phrase which is of peculiar importance to the United States and, therefore, to the American in China.

The first of these points he states as follows, after considering membership in the league: "It is a matter for consideration whether, if the United States should accept the Covenant, certain of its own possessions, acquiring the status of self-governing colonies, might not qualify for membership in the league, and apply for and obtain admission."

The second follows a discussion of the stabilization of international trade by a representative body and is stated thus: "Whether it would operate as a practical aid or stimulus rather than an artificial check upon the natural and healthy growth of the foreign trade of a large exporting country, such as the United States, is a problem deserving close consideration."

The third point concerns the Monroe Doctrine for which provision has been made in article twenty-one of the Covenant itself.

Professor Hyde next considers the obligations of the United States as a guarantor of territorial integrity and political independence. He does not believe this provision to be highly dangerous.

The fifth point is the power of an international body over the treaty relations of the United States. Upon this point the author says: "It is not believed that any constitutional limitation prevents the United States from admitting the right of the assembly of the league to advise the reconsideration of existing treaties which have become inapplicable."

The author's summary is worth quoting in full. "The Covenant of the league expresses the purpose of the States victorious in the present war to unite their strength in preserving the general peace, through the instrumentality of an international body of broadening membership, by the following means:

"First, by removing through agreement certain notorious causes of war manifested, for example, in interference with the political independence and territorial integrity of states, and by facilitating the reduction of national armaments;

"Secondly, by compelling the adjustment of international differences of every kind, and which have baffled diplomacy, either by arbitration or by a board of recommendation;

"Thirdly, by penalizing severely breaches of covenant to accept the adjustment of such differences by such processes;

"Fourthly, by harmonizing existing as well as future treaties with the general purposes of the Covenant;

"Fifthly, by scrutinizing conditions within each state affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb the general peace, and by recognizing a united concern in any war or threat of war."

This is a fine summary and a fitting close to a study which, though short, is one of the best bits of literature that has appeared upon the Covenant. The debate on the league that seems to be coming in the United States Senate makes this pamphlet the more interesting.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, July 2, 1919.

A Word from the Chinese in America

China vs. Japan, by Ge-Zay Wood. Published by the Chinese Patriotic Committee, New York City: 1919. 79 pp.

This pamphlet adds no new light. It does not aim to do so. It is a statement by a Chinese in America for the benefit of his fellow countrymen in the United States and of the American public in general on the Chinese-Japanese question. Much of the material is from Far Eastern sources. The author quotes at length from the *North China Daily News* on the subject of morphia, he quotes from MILLARD'S REVIEW and from Japanese papers. One who lives in the Far East and has given attention to the events of the last three years will find this pamphlet but a going over of the familiar ground. It is interesting in that it shows the viewpoint taken by a young Chinese in America and the opinion of the Patriotic Committee.

Like so many pamphlets of the present day this one is an appeal to the peace conference. "A free

and strong China is itself a solution of the Chino-Japanese question." This is the chief and essential point according to the author, and his last words are a direct appeal to Versailles. "But can the world have peace while China is every day threatened with war? Can the peace settlement be a just one if the grievances of a nation of four hundred million people are not redressed, and their wrongs are not righted?"

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. B. Ott, New York; F. Woolf; T. W. T. Tuckey, Pukow; E. S. Correll, Tungchow; L. Jenkins, Hankow; Mrs. H. C. Pearce; E. M. Geible, Hangchow; R. A. Schuling; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whincup, Peking; J. W. Oats, Chinkiang; Jas. Silverthorne, Chefoo; A. Paradisis, Chefoo; W. W. Gerlach, California; A. S. Gold, Tientsin; O. Boulubache, Russia; Sadowsky; Gen. Kirpikhoff; E. T. Prichard, England; C. J. Bell, England; Tweedie, England; D. F. Bastock, Singapore; Mrs. R. B. Daughty, Los Angeles; P. Nezinsky, Singapore; A. Ponsford, Hongkong; B. Sourine, Singapore; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; J. S. Lord; R. D. Plagman, San Francisco; F. C. Ledeboer, Hongkong; L. A. Barton; Mrs. N. Ritchie, Hongkong; J. J. Gorman; K. Nichiwara, Tokio; R. D. Pinneo, Seattle; E. L. Matteson; Mrs. De la Verne Drake, New York; C. H. Cushman, New York; E. C. Larkin, Hongkong; M. Bernett, Peking; Lt.-Comdr. Primrose; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hopson; R. R. Avermace, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gace, Portland; G. A. MacKeoun, New York; L. W. Martin, Peking; Mrs. R. R. J. Hearn, Pukow; A. H. Jackson; W. O. Moore, Hankow; E. M. Harman, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. O. Forsythe; H. Griffin; C. M. Mitha; Ken Kanai; Y. Okawa; K. Fujiwara; J. F. Wylie; F. M. Sanderson, Tientsin; J. F. Pilgrim; Miss Alice Lee; F. B. Keyston, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Lovegrove, London; Z. C. Henry, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Markin; A. C. Love, Local; Lin Peng Siang; Teo Yee Swee; L. R. Schinanzi; H. R. Fenstamaker; Mr. and Mrs. P. Ling; C. Filsley; Benlemisloff; T. D. W. Bannister, Hongkong; Capt. C. V. S. Cotton; Mr. and Mrs. Laurent; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hamlet; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whincup, Peking; J. Jenkins; Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren; W. Boone, Shantung; N. Kamtsh, Constantinople; Ostroumoff, Constantinople; C. Rohn, Constantinople; Esrewoff, Constantinople; F. Woolf, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Angler, Honan; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chiang; Wm. Gifford; R. M. Ireland; J. S. Stubblefield; C. S. Cheshire; H. C. Stemer; John Iraine; S. Wilkinson.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: E. M. Kisney, New York; J. Gully, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Barker, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Greenstone, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Johnson, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Tiurin; A. H. Cowan; P. M. Davis, Manila; H. N. Dunning, New York; J. H. M. Christensen; P. H. Wootton, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Myer; Retner, Harbin; S. Boorak, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Schogoleff and children; Capt. Rawsland; L. Goodman, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Woosung; S. Bernsten; A. A. Chaillet, Vladivostock.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

July 3, 1919; Cause No. 579; In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas, deceased; receipts.
" 3, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; summons.
" 3, " Cause No. 799; Curry v. Curry; petition.
" 3, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; amended petition.
" 5, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; plaintiff's replication.
" 5, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; demurrer.
" 7, " Cause No. 799; Curry v. Curry, summons.
" 7, " Cause No. 800; Green v. Stone; petition; summons.
" 7, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; oath and bond of administrator.
" 8, " Cause No. 570; In re Last Will and Testament of John Hunter Dadisman, deceased; receipt.
" 8, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; letters of administration.
" 9, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; second amended petition.
" 9, " Cause No. 799; Curry v. Curry; answer.
" 10, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen Jansen, deceased; administrator's final account; petition.

Hearings:

July 8, 1919; Cause N. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; on demurrer.
" 10, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Jansen deceased; on final account and petition to distribute.
" 10, " Cause No. 799; Curry v. Curry.

Judgments and Orders:

July 8, 1919; Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; sustaining demurrer.
" 9, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company.

EMMA TUREN ROBERTS, PLAINTIFF, vs. LOUIS S. ROBERTS, DEFENDANT.

(*Filed July 2, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Divorce.** *Grounds.* As the China Court Regulations contain no grounds for divorce those prescribed by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, the latest legislative expression on the subject, are in force in this jurisdiction.

2.—: *Effect.* But said Court Regulations do prescribe the effect to be given the decree by declaring (sec. 51.) that "divorce releases both parties."

3.—: *Drunkenness,* being one of the grounds prescribed in said act, is a cause for absolute divorce.

4.—: *Evidence* reviewed and found sufficient to require such a decre

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Rodger, for the plaintiff.
Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Davies, for the defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The plaintiff in her amended complaint prays for a decree of absolute divorce alleging habitual drunkenness on the part of defendant and the use by him toward her of highly offensive epithets and other ill treatment. The answer denies these charges but the defendant produced no evidence and voluntarily absented himself from the trial tho represented by counsel.

It appears that the parties lived together about one year after their marriage and plaintiff's testimony is that the defendant became intoxicated almost immediately and continued to become so nearly every week until she was forced to leave him. This testimony is corroborated by the landlady of the house where the parties lived and there is no contrary evidence. The showing seems quite as strong as, if not stronger than, in other cases [1] where decrees were granted on that ground.

II

As providing the grounds for divorce in this jurisdiction we applied in the case[2] where the question was first presented to us, the latest legislative expression, to wit, the Act of Congress relating primarily to the District of Columbia.[3] That provision specifies "drunkenness" (not necessarily habitual) as one of its grounds. An earlier act[4] mentions "habitual gross drunkenness." We see no reason for changing the conclusion which required the application of the later act in determining the grounds for divorce; but in doing so we recognized that the *effect* of such grounds would not necessarily be determined by the statute in question. For in the case[5] already cited it was observed:

> "In the Consular Court Regulations already mentioned and promulgated by the American Minister under the express authority of Congress it is provided that 'Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be remarried to each other.' Whether this clause would be sufficient, in a proper case, to authorize this Court to grant an absolute divorce for either of the grounds here alleged is a question which we prefer to leave open until such case arises."

Such a case is now before us and calls for an adjudication of the effect of these Court Regulations as to the point now in question. It is well settled that the Act creating this Court and continuing "the existing procedure"[6] constitutes "an affirmative recognition and confirmation of such of these regulations at least as relate to procedure" which are thus "clearly and unquestionably made binding and obligatory on this Court by direct specific enactment." [7] Accordingly it has been held [8] that these regulations prevail even over Acts of Congress, prior or subsequent, which might otherwise be applicable. While, therefore, one clause [9] of the Act of Congress which provides the grounds of "drunkenness, cruelty or desertion" limits their effect to "legal separation" [9] such limitation must be construed in the light of the general provision in the Court Regulations that "divorce releases both parties."[10] That provision can have no other meaning than that the divorce which the regulations contemplate is an absolute divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. In other words while the Regulations do not provide the grounds they prescribe the effect and that effect must be given, until such Regulations are modified in the proper mode, to any grounds which are extended here by the supplementary legislation of Congress. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the plaintiff has established at least one ground, if not more, which entitles her to an absolute divorce.

It is accordingly considered and decreed:

1. That the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and the defendant be and they hereby are dissolved and that plaintiff be granted a decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*;

2. That plaintiff be authorized to resume her maiden name of Emma Turen;

3. That defendant pay the costs of this proceeding;

4. That neither party be permitted to remarry for a period of at least six months.

1. McGill v. McGill, 19 Fla. 341; Blaney v. Blaney, 126 Mass. 205; Delesdernier v. Delesdernier, 45 La. Ann. 1364, 14 So. 191.
2. Cavanaugh v. Worden, Civil No. 131, Millard's Review V, 162.
3. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II. Ch. 854, sec. 966.
4. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I. Ch. 786, sec. 467.
5. Cavanaugh v. Worden, Civil No. 131, Millard's Review V, 162.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U.S. Stats, at Large, Sess, I, Ch, 3934, sec. 5.
7. Thayer, J. in U. S. v. Engelbracht, American Journal of International Law, III, 735, 738.
8. U. S. v. Engelbracht, American Journal of International Law, III, 735; Everett v. Swayne & Hoyt, Millard's Review VIII, 75; Ezra v. Merriman, Millard's Review VIII, 303.
9. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, sec. 966.
   Other sections (968, 969, 970) refer to it as "divorce from bed and board" while sec. 974 speaks of "divorce for any of the causes herein provided;" showing that, even there Congress regarded other acts than adultery as "grounds of divorce" tho limited.
10. China Court Regulations, sec. 51. See note 9 *supra*.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

JOINDER OF CAUSES

Sec. 97. **General Rules.** The plaintiff may join in the same complaint several causes of action, whether heretofore termed legal or equitable, when all arise out of any one of the following:

(1) Contract, express or implied;
(2) Tort;
(3) Claims affecting title to, or for the recovery of, property, real or personal, with or without damages;
(4) Claims for statutory penalties;
(5) Claims arising out of the same transaction or occurrence, or a series of such, connected with the same subject matter. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 84; Oregon Laws, October 11, 1862; American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 3 sec. 1.)

Sec. 98. **Joint and Several Causes.** Claims by plaintiffs jointly may be joined with claims by any of them severally against the same defendant; and claims against defendants jointly may be joined with claims against any of them severally. (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 3, secs. 4, 5; China and Corea Order in Council (1904), sec. 94 (3).)

Sec. 99. **Claims Against Fiduciary.** Claims by or against an executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or other fiduciary, may be joined with claims by or against him personally, provided the latter are connected with his trust. (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 3, sec. 3; China and Corea Order in Council, sec. 94 (2).)

The attention of all American Consuls, Members of the Bar and others interested in the draft of these Rules, appearing in this and previous issues of MILLARD'S REVIEW, is invited and any comment, suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed at any time before the promulgation of said Rules.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U. S. Court for China.